

MISSOURI

INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.





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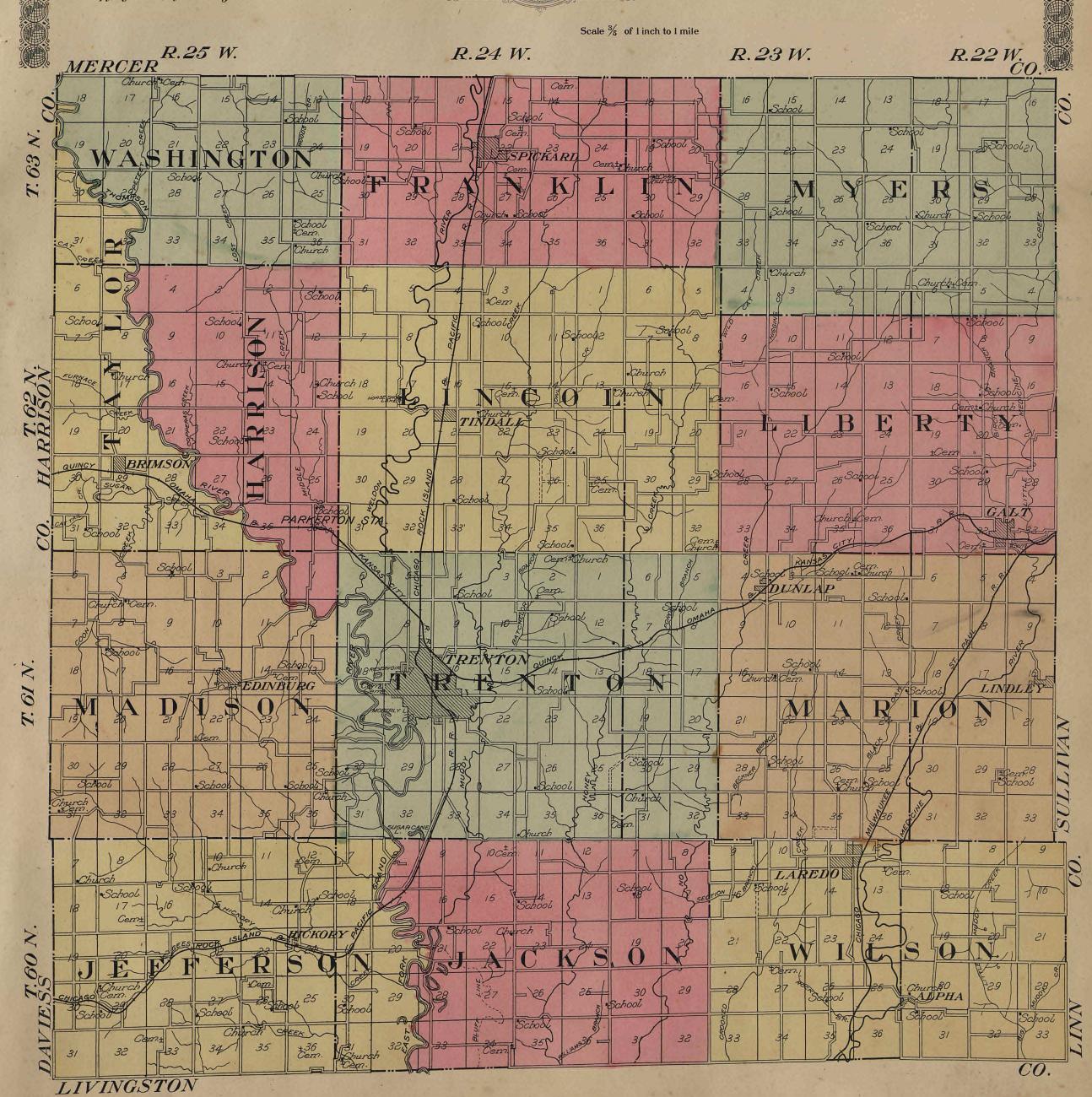
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OUTLINE MAP OF

GRUNDY COUNTY

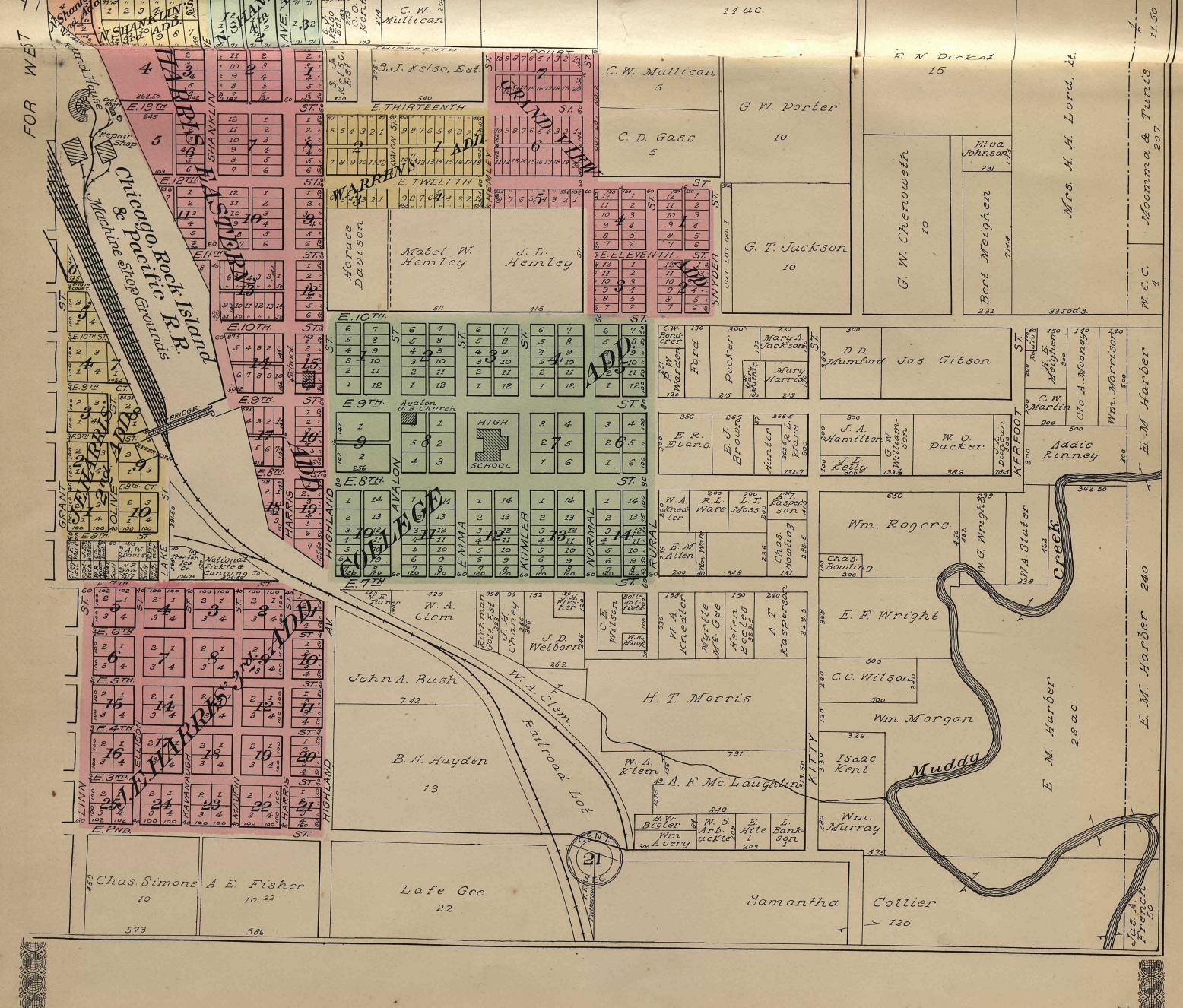
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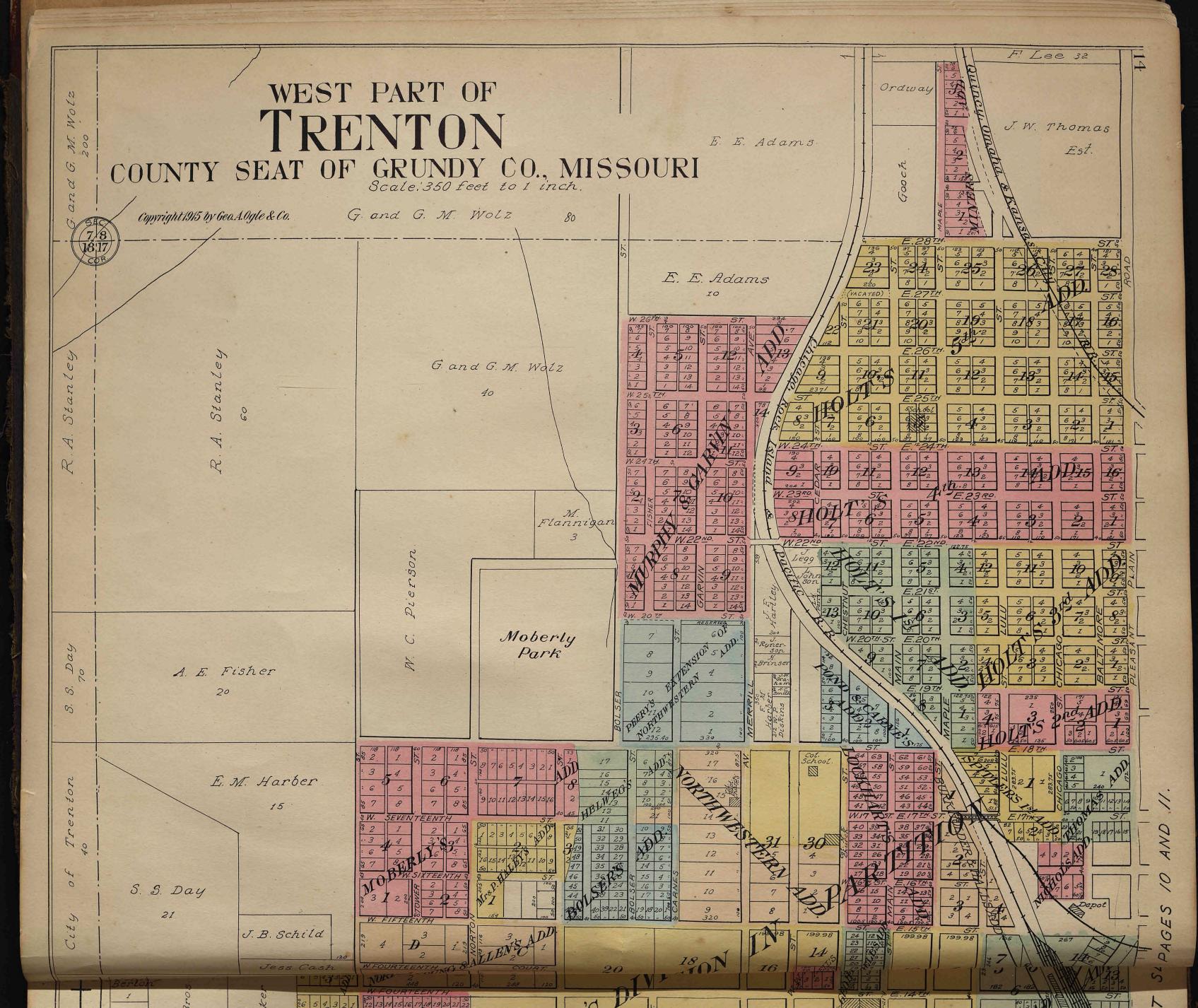
MISSOURI

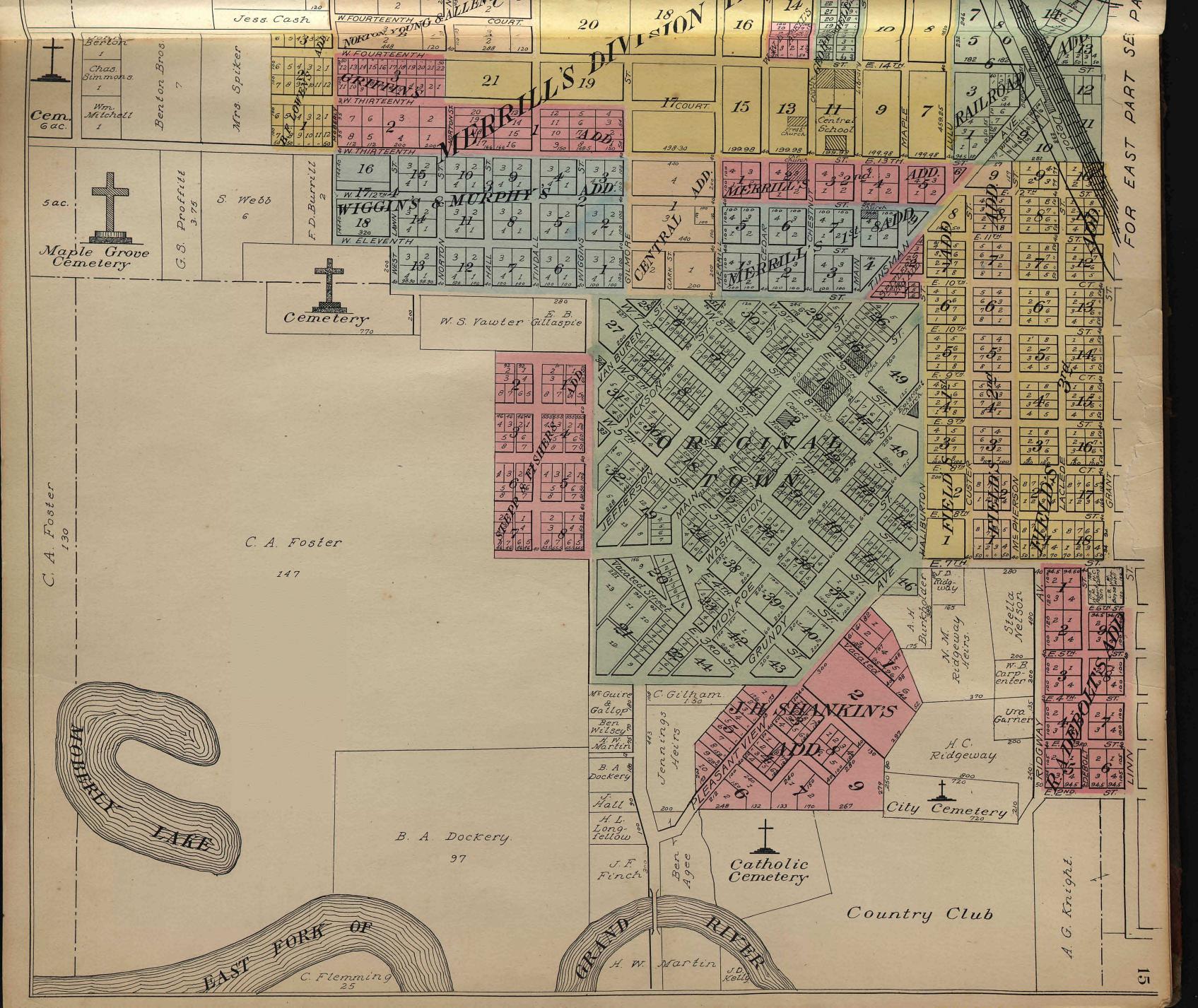


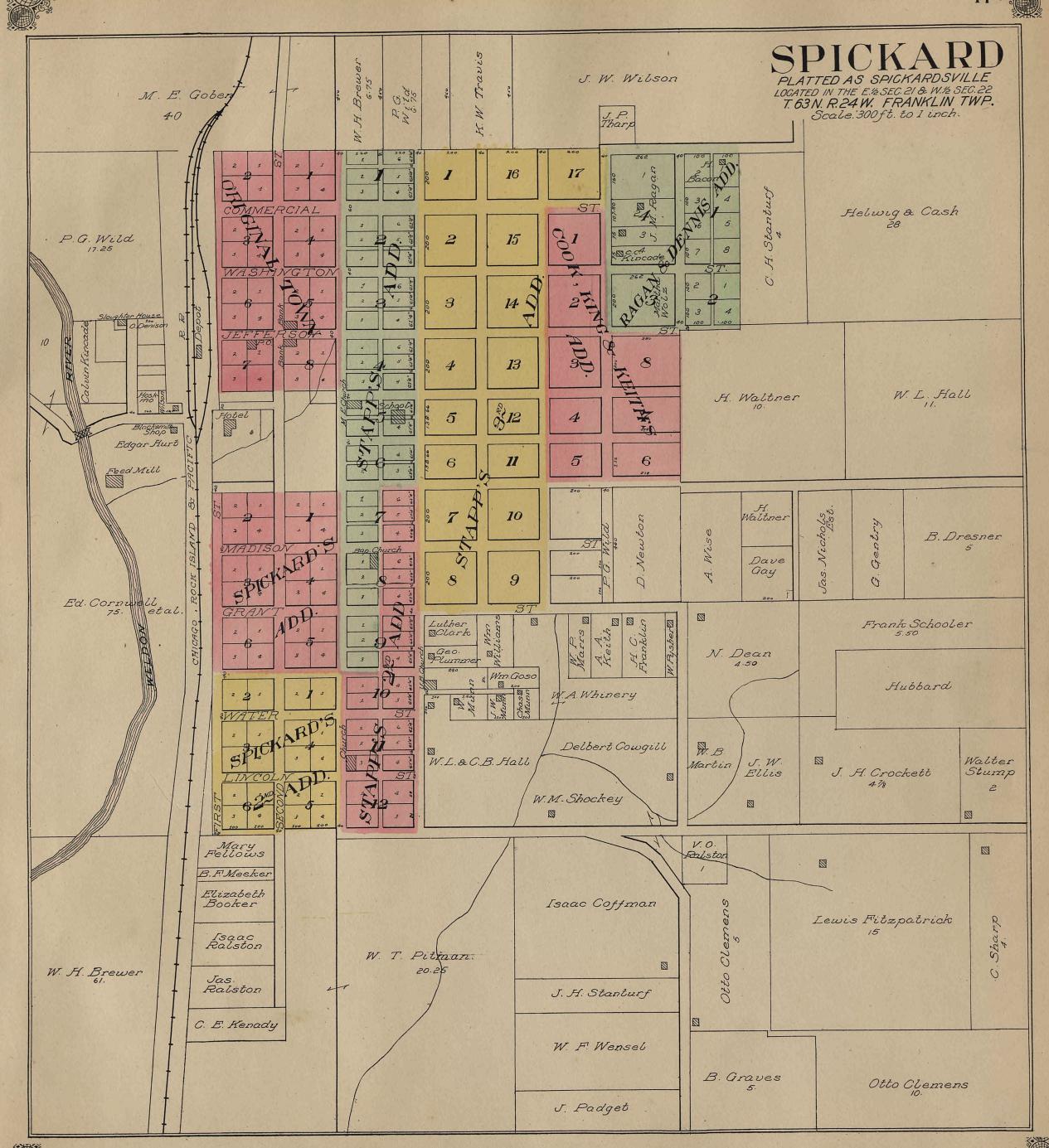
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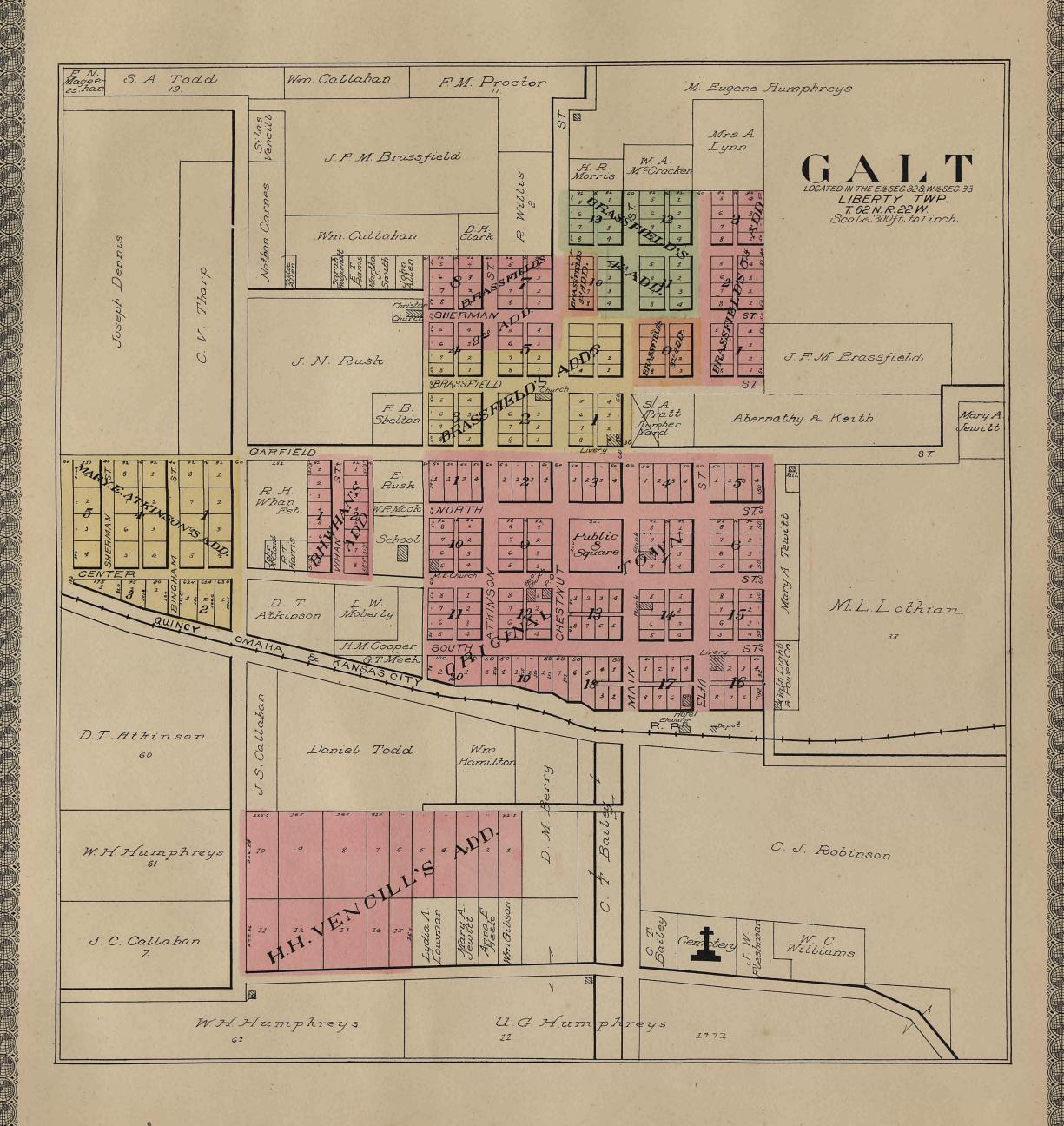
G. W. Porter







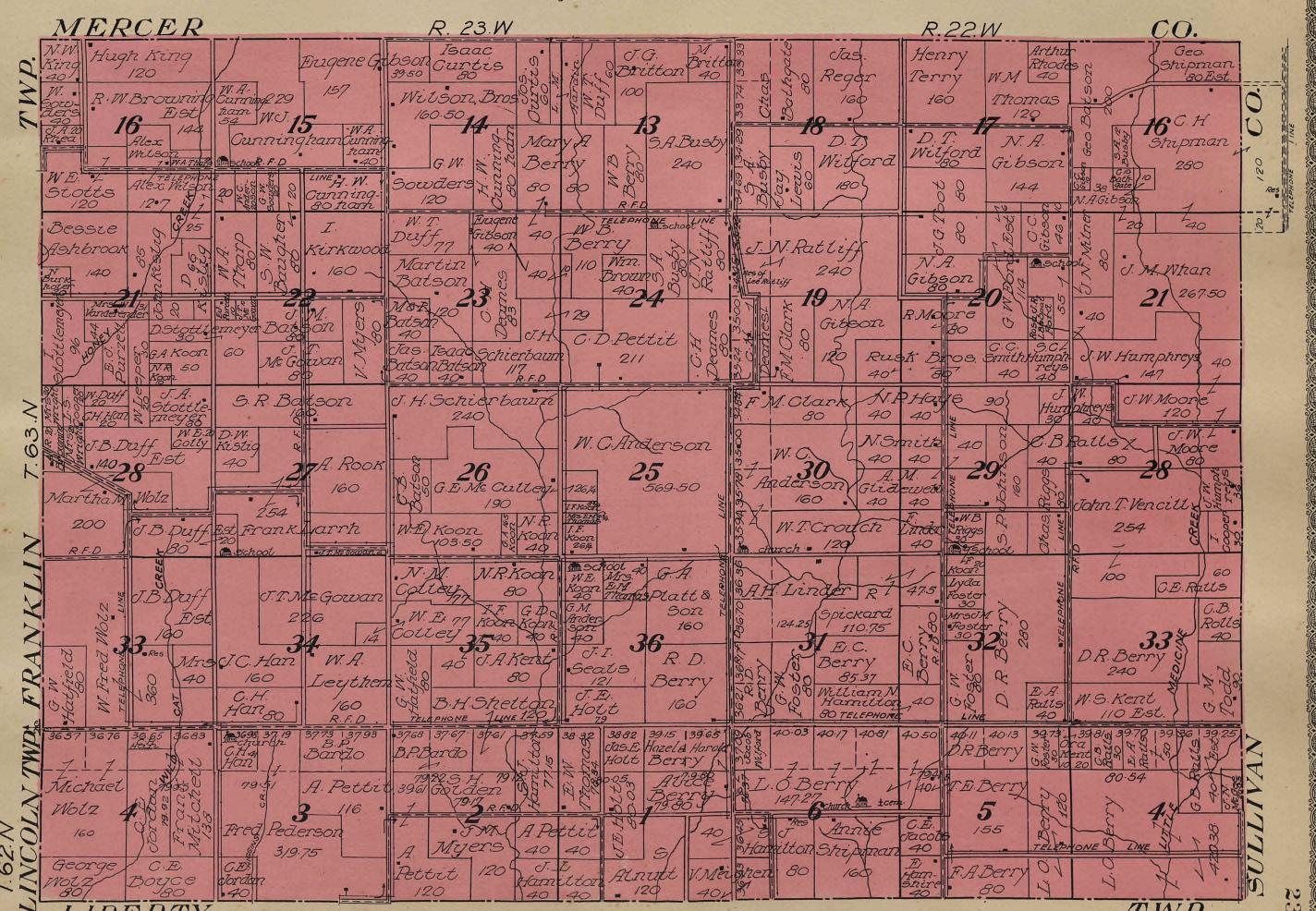


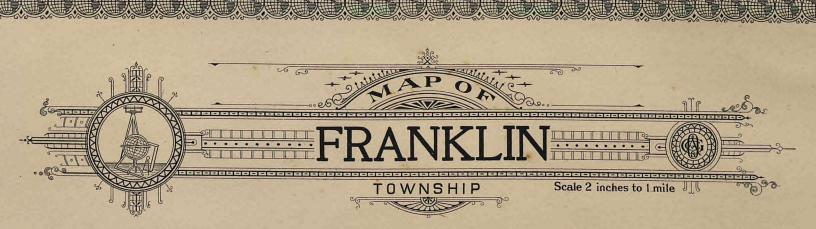




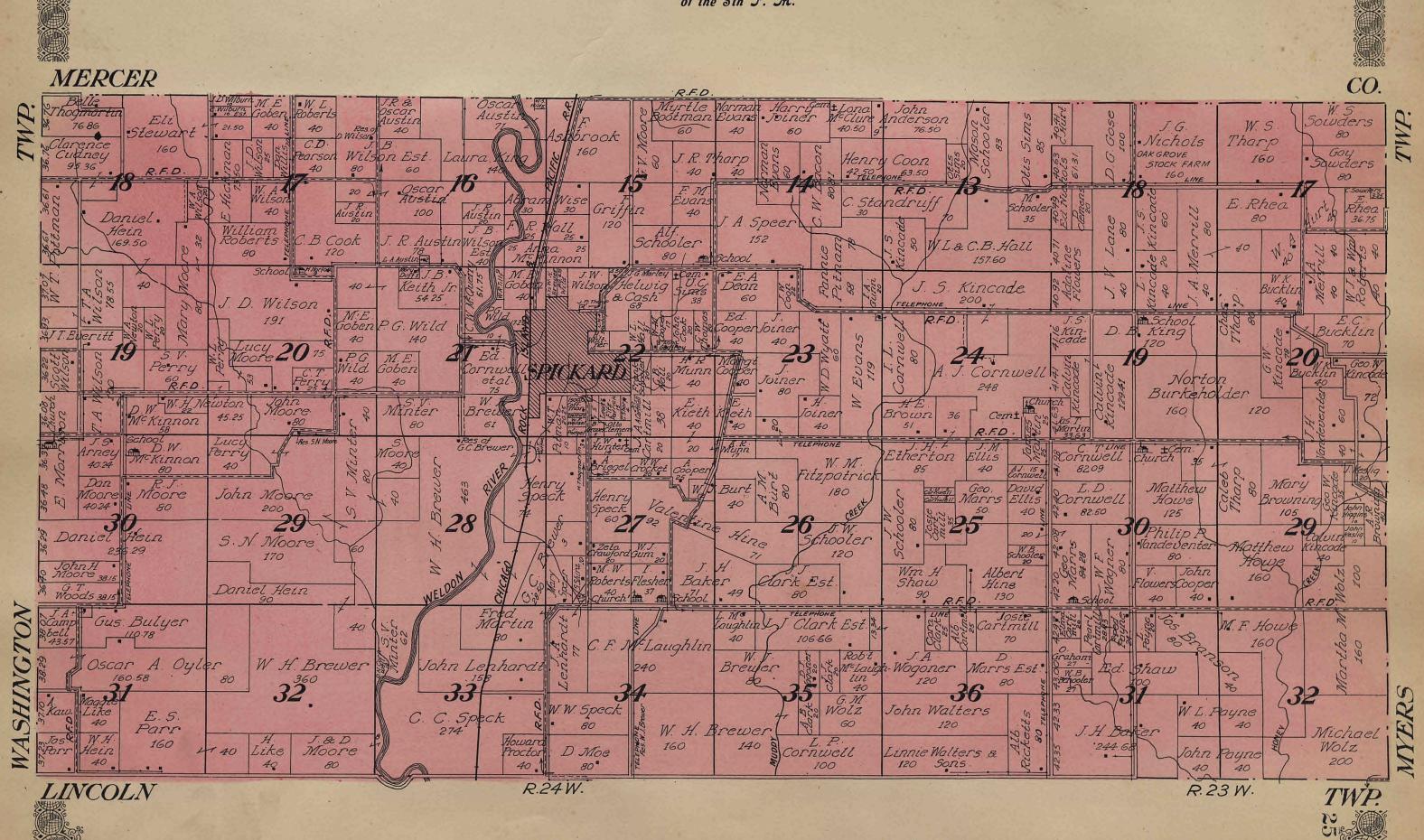


Part of Townships 62 and 63 North, Ranges 22 and 23 West of the 5th P. M.

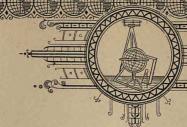




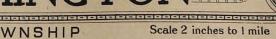
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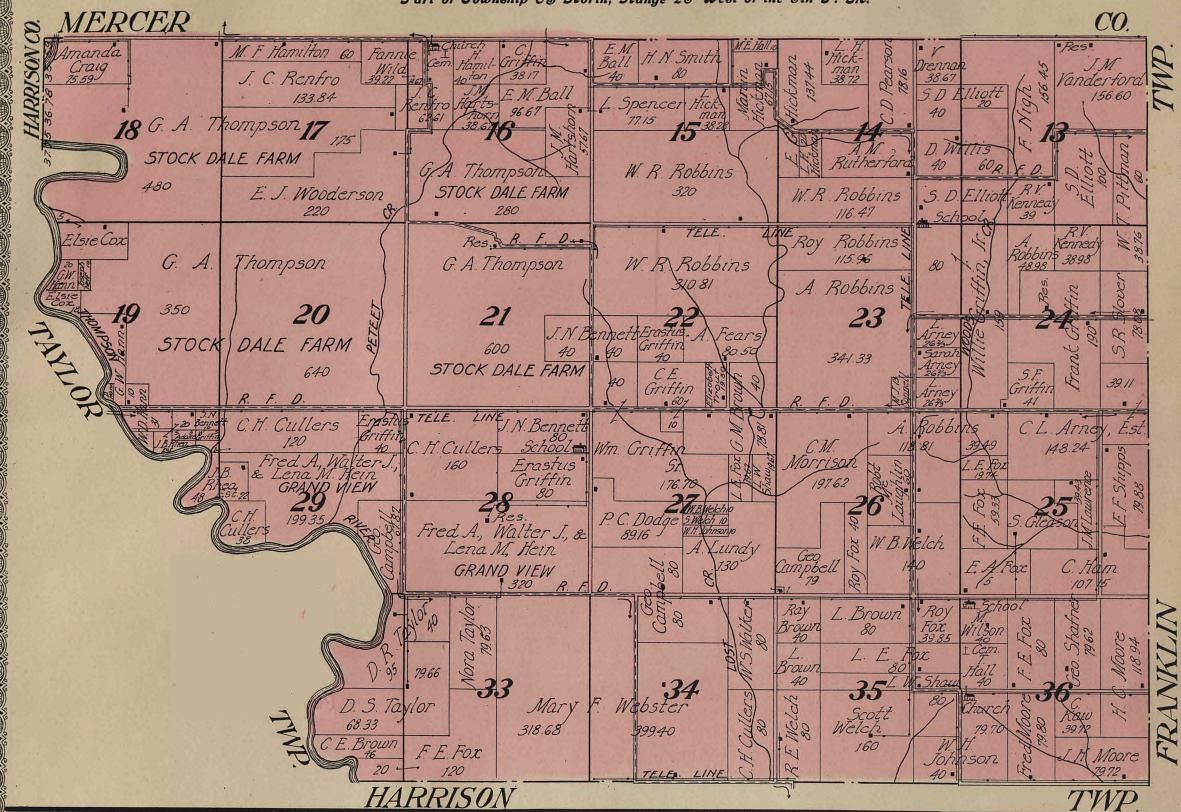


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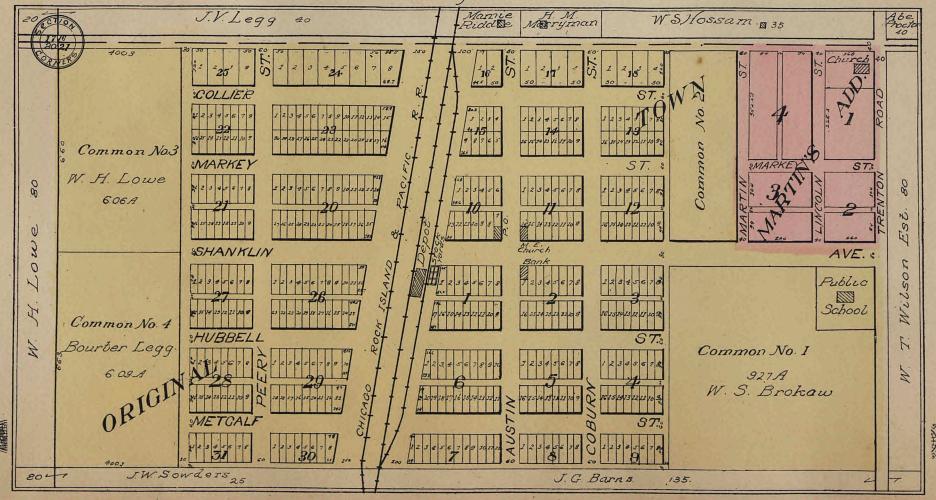


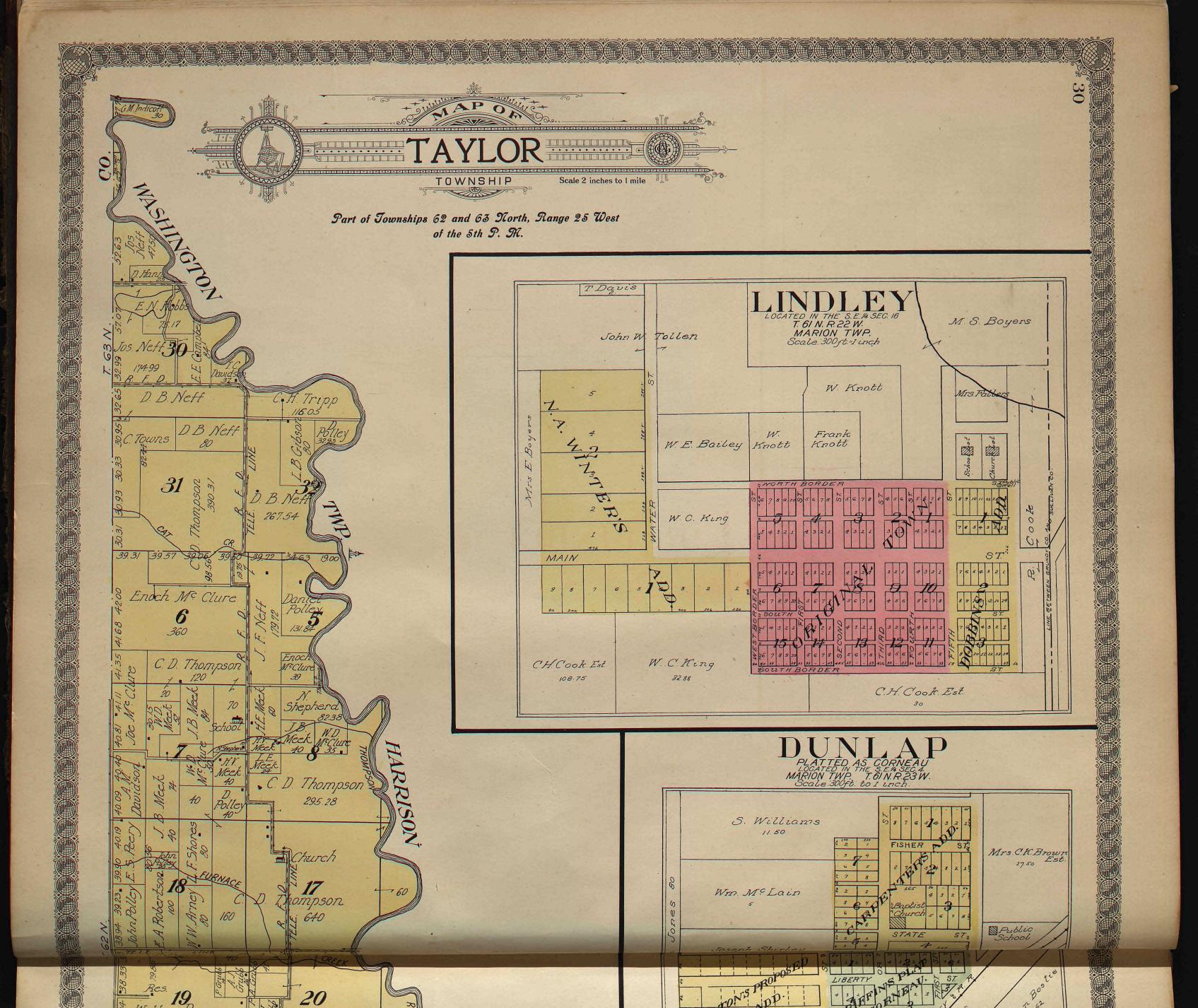
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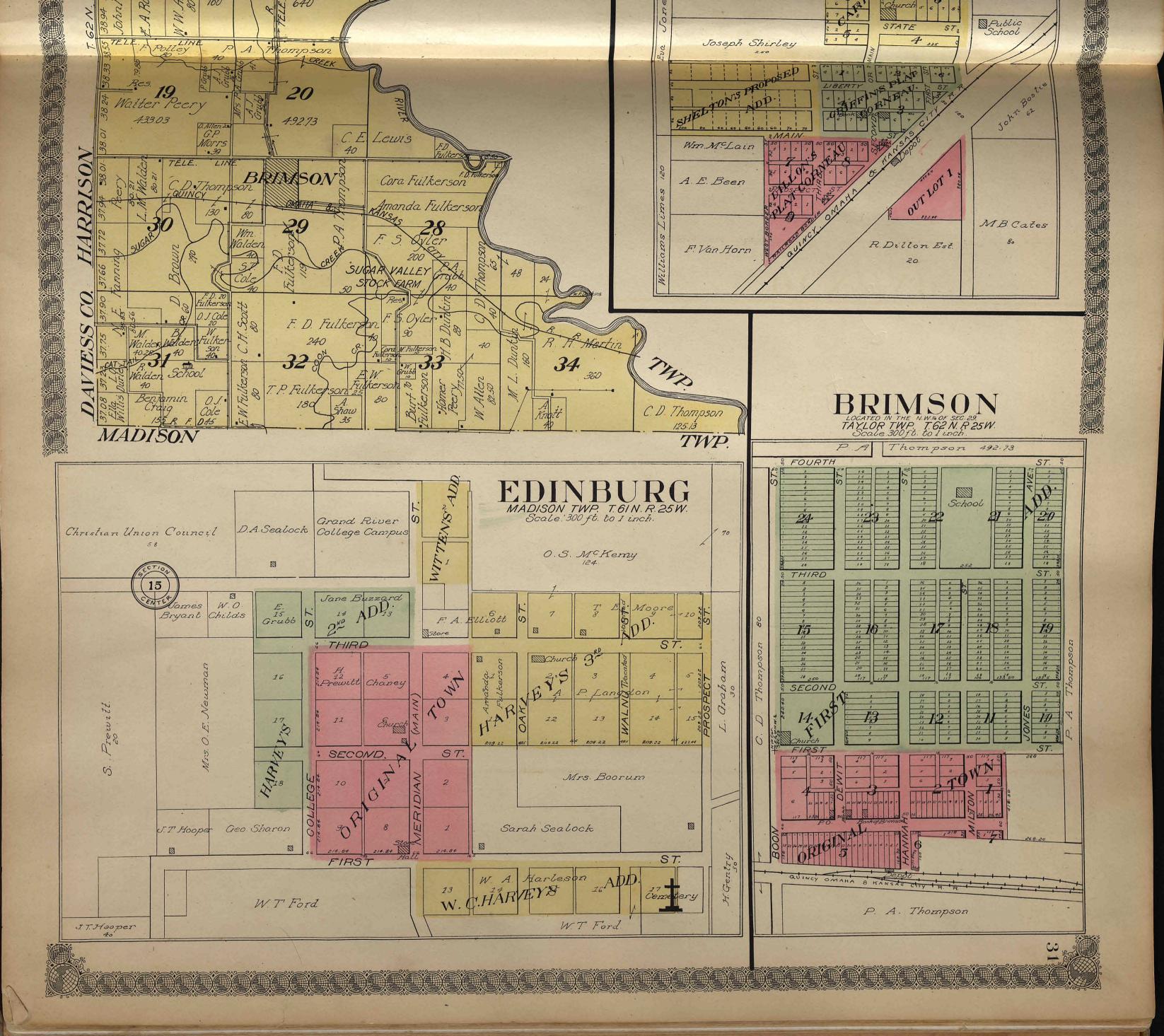
Part of Township 63 North, Range 25 West of the 5th P. M.



LINCOLN TWP. T. 62 N. R. 24 W. Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.









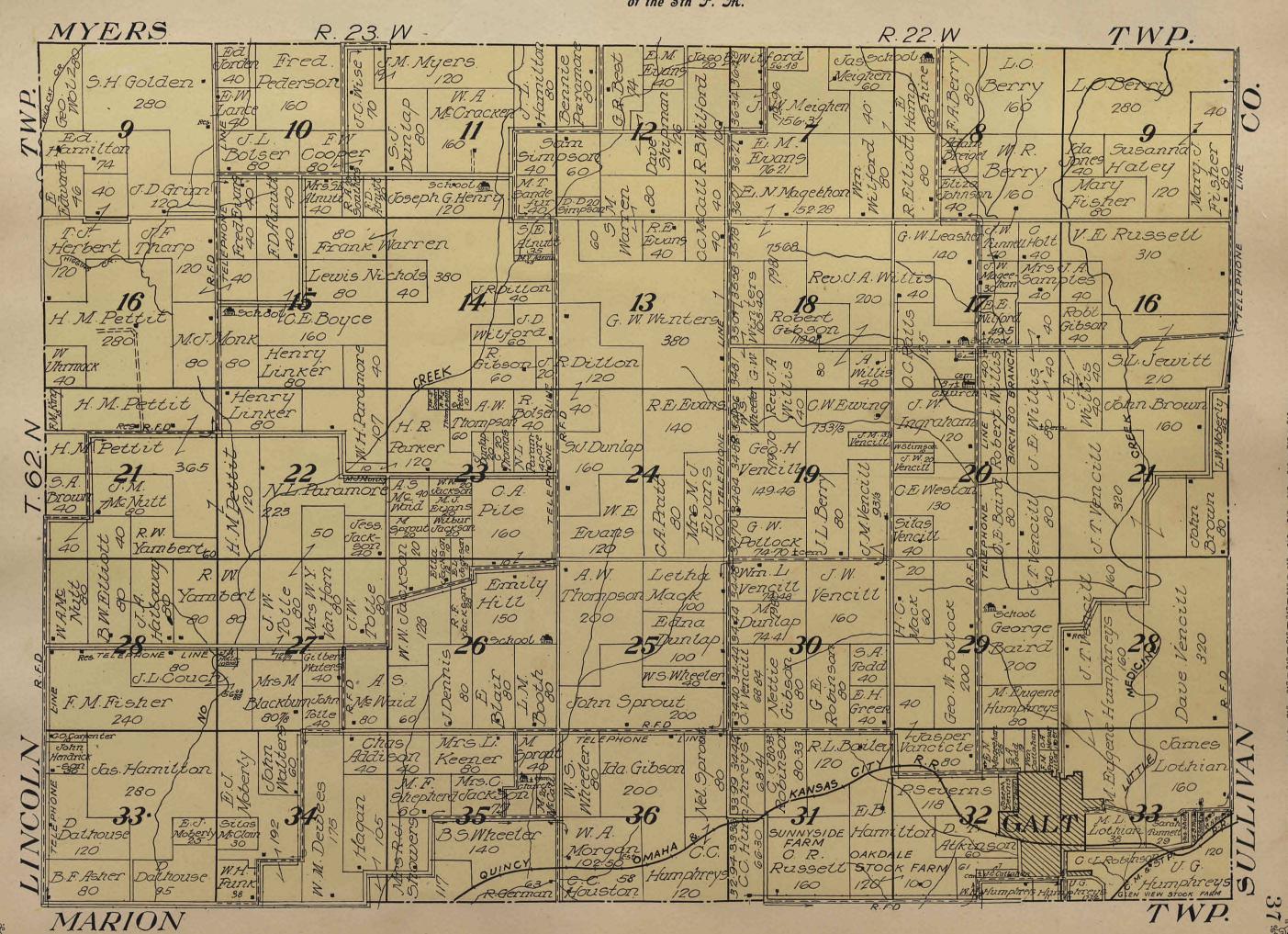
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40 SYLVIAN VIEW

STOCK FARM Frank D Date to Control of the Control of C. M. Moore Harry Mª Mullen 120 J. Hughes 40 2 Shephand E. Gehlbach 40 80 200 C.W. D. GOSS 139 SCHOOL 265.49 200 160 W 120 TRENTON TWP.



Part of Township 62 North, Ranges 22 and 23 West of the 5th P. M.



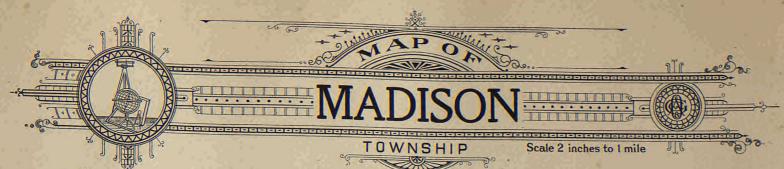


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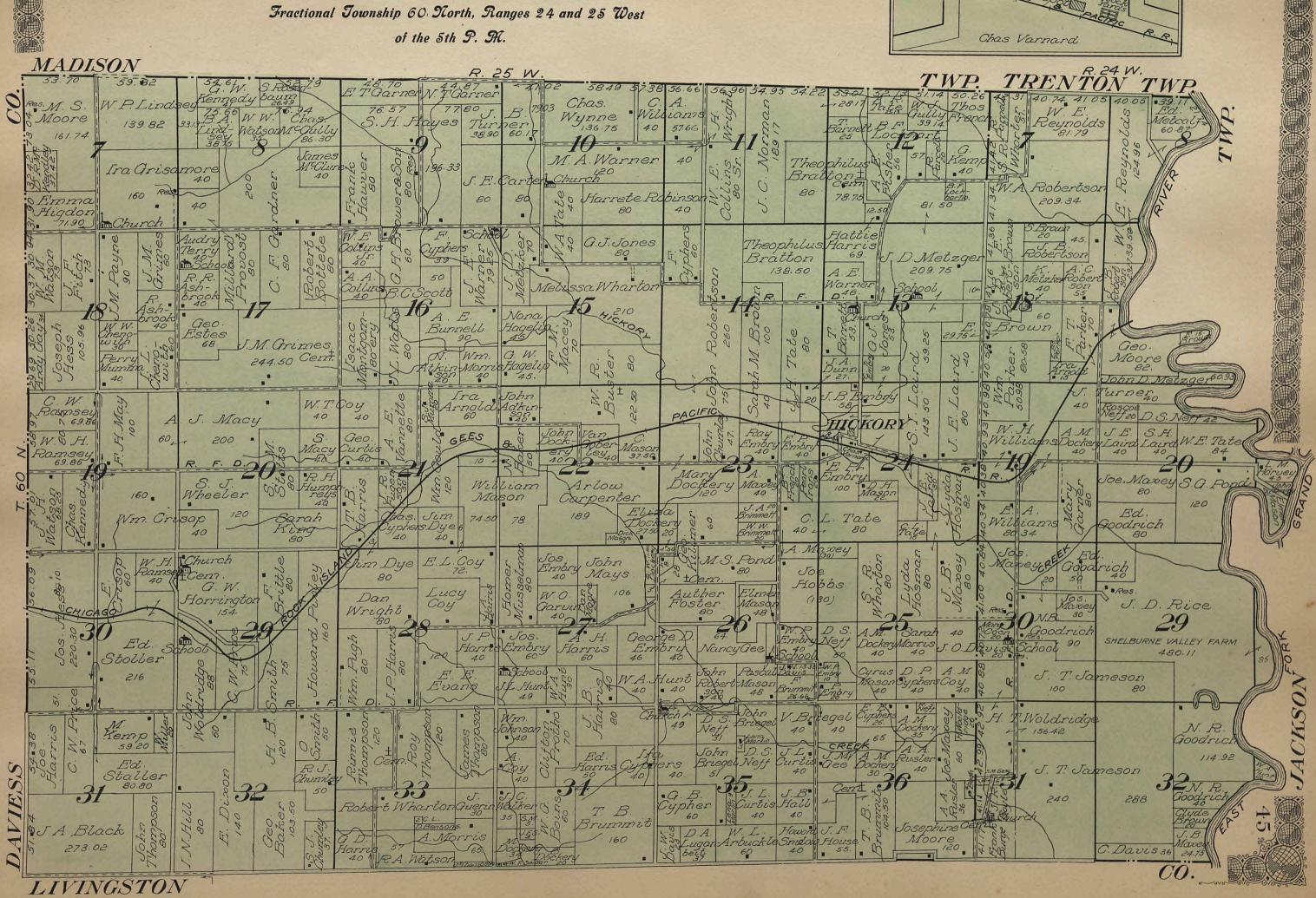
TOWNSHIP Scale 2 inches to 1 mile
Part of Township 61 North, Ranges 22 and 23 West of the 5th P. M.
LIBERTY R. 23 W. TWP.
39.19 38.73 38.20 37.74 36.80 36.88 36.46 37.00 37.83 37.51 37.32 38.68 39.18 38.90 39.40 32.61 33.37 35.28 36.46 37.00 37.83 37.51 37.32 38.68 39.18 38.90 39.40
Funk Shelton 11628 Description
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R.J. Repins 1. J. Marbert 1 20
William Limes of Manual Cates of 32 Cotabell 3 2 166 3 2 28.26 312.28
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Dunlar J. D. 160 Mary 50 310
Rooks 80 S Elliott Webster 80 Scott
Barneto Bros. C. H. Cook Est.
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E. E. John A. S. S. O.S. T. V. Williams S.
Ellott Cross. 40 40 Robert Toba Robert
S.A. Hartley Geo. 197.50 Mrs. Ellen 125.120 Hrumph 280
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64 Mrs. 5. 0 Hear Hand Hand Hand Hand Hand Hand Hand Hand
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80 1 Church 80 1 2 80 1 1 80 1 1 80 1 1 80 1 1 80 1 1 1 1
Sherray C. Brooks Williams Sharres Soft QW. Clark 20 1 30 Williams Sharres Soft QW. Clark
WILLOW BROOK
H. Clingingsmith Dunlap 40 J. Q. Barr Sr. R. M. Belshe 160
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1 28 1
John Drooks 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
WILSON TWP.

TOWNSHIP Township 61 North, Range 24 West, and Part of Township 61 North, Range 23 West of the 5th P. M. LINCOLN R. 24 W. 37.37 37.47 38.00 38.11 38.25 37.83 37.00 36.58 37.03 37.70 /38.15 30 40.12 39.81 39.64 39.99 40.15 39.82 39.98 W 5/MELain 5/156.26 R. Trac) Norman E.R. Gass F.G.& Emme A Leisure J.W. Stevent David Thompson Wm. Lockhart F) M. Worthington I.R. Songer Wm. Limes 200.76 M.A. Freeman G. W. Gall Merryman 130 C.W. Miller Patterson Josephs Pontius 160.22 Wm. Lekew N 80.58 20 James Bevans Rich'd Trump 160 E. Hodge. Isaac Blattne J. N. Brassfiela Hartley J. E. Dunlap Pullian Brummell TRENTON VIEW FARM 117.50 Chas Shirley 80 wank R.M. Dunlap & STOCK FARM E.F.M.G. 160 0 60 Mrs. H.W. Roh Edgar 160 Dunlap RENTEON STOCK FARM Patterson Foster GREEN RIDGE STOCK FARM 240 22 Selah J John M. Moore Mrs. M. J. Conduit Jesse Dunlap GRAND VIEW FARM 160 160 120 Samuel Bicker F. D. 160 Kincaid sale H. Bickel .. T. Jennings Claude Bels Brooks 240 140.97 160 Griffith 74 Hoover & Farrar T. Ellington A.E. Fisher 80 7 35 H.W. Martin 31₂₄₀ Lydia Ellion 36_{Cem} Rettig Daugherty
8 10636 134 H. Simon. W. H. Barnes • • 240 C. J. OAK LAWN STOCK FARM Chas. Barne Church JEFFERSON TWP. JACKSON



Part of Township 61 North, Range 25 West of the 5th P. M. TAYLOR TWPFulkerson Shaw A. Knott D. Thompson T. De Witt A. Davis Boyle Fulkerson 299.68 160 160 n Langdon 136.50 jealock 40 J.T. Harry Witten 159.65 Hooper C. Odell 11 G.P. Miller 120 S. Hill Fulkerson 80 E. Thomps O.S. M. Kemy Daniel. 10 Fulkerson John 1 Peer 0 W.B. Saul Oliver Gentry Scalock Keene 40 130.50 Simons 156 J. H. Hooper'
LONE ELM 100
POULTRY FARM
1
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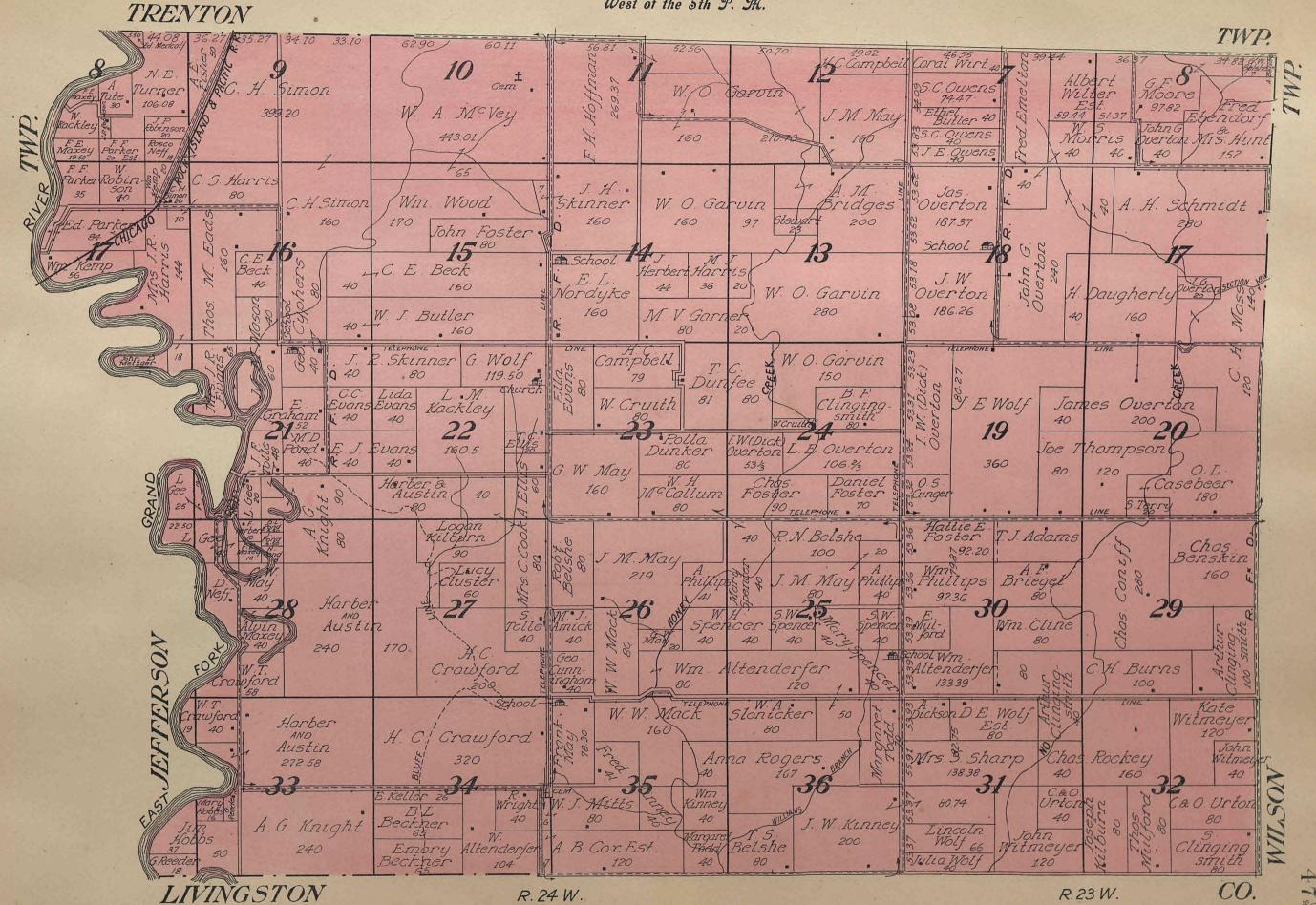
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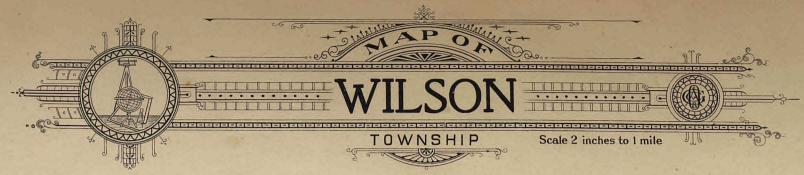
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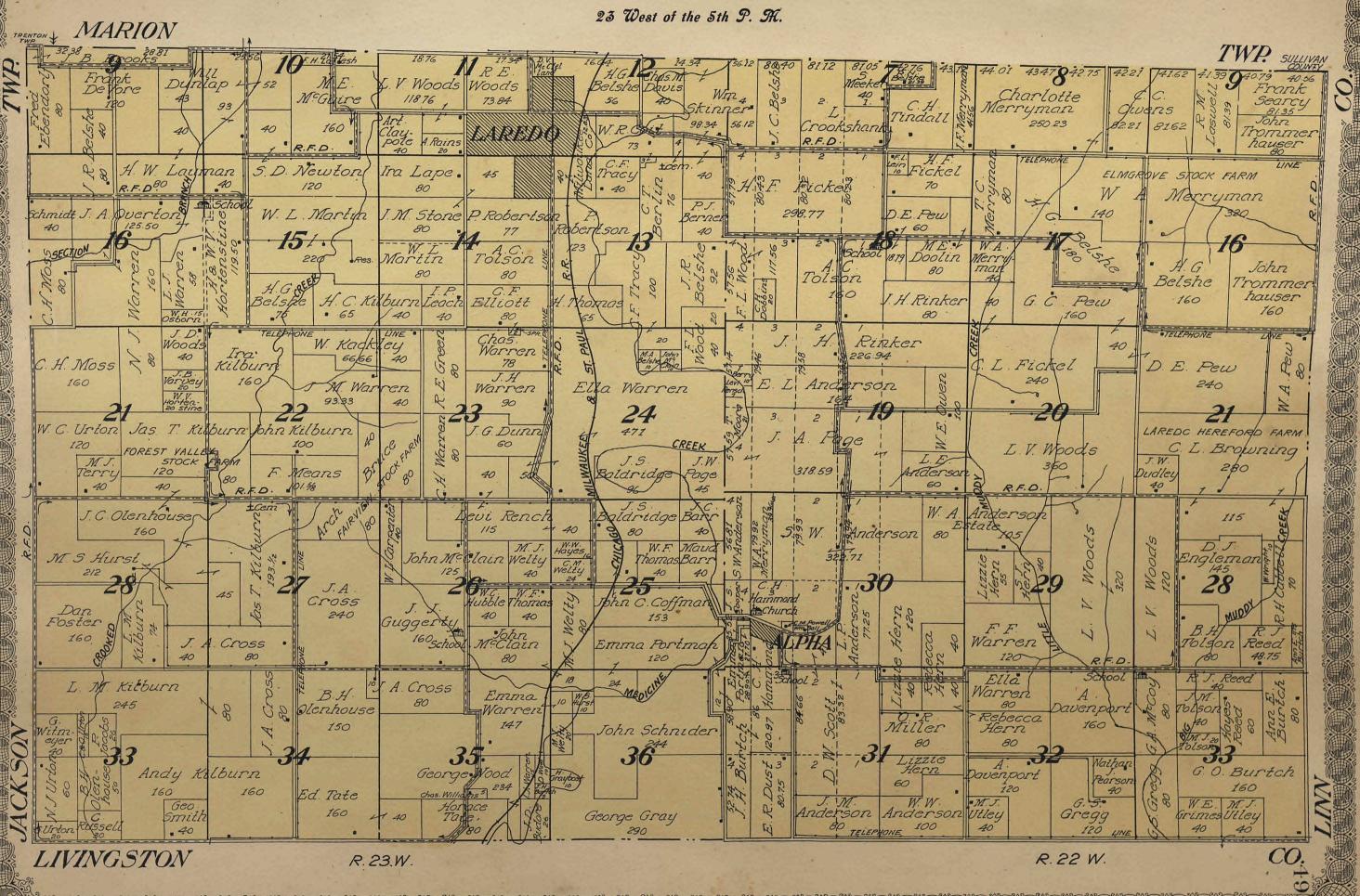
Fractional Township 60 North, Ranges 23 and 24

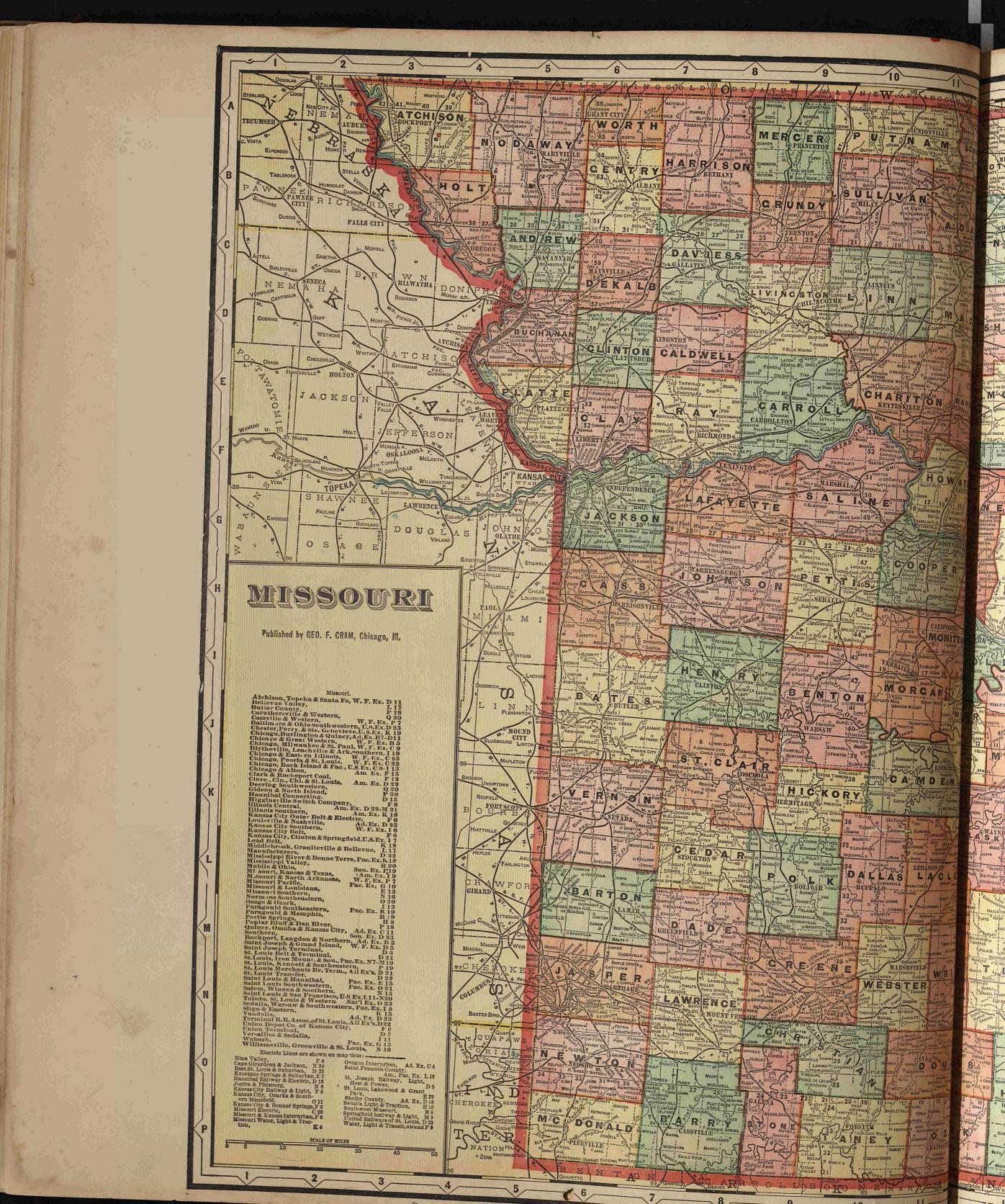
West of the 5th P. M.





Fractional Township 60 North, Ranges 22 and





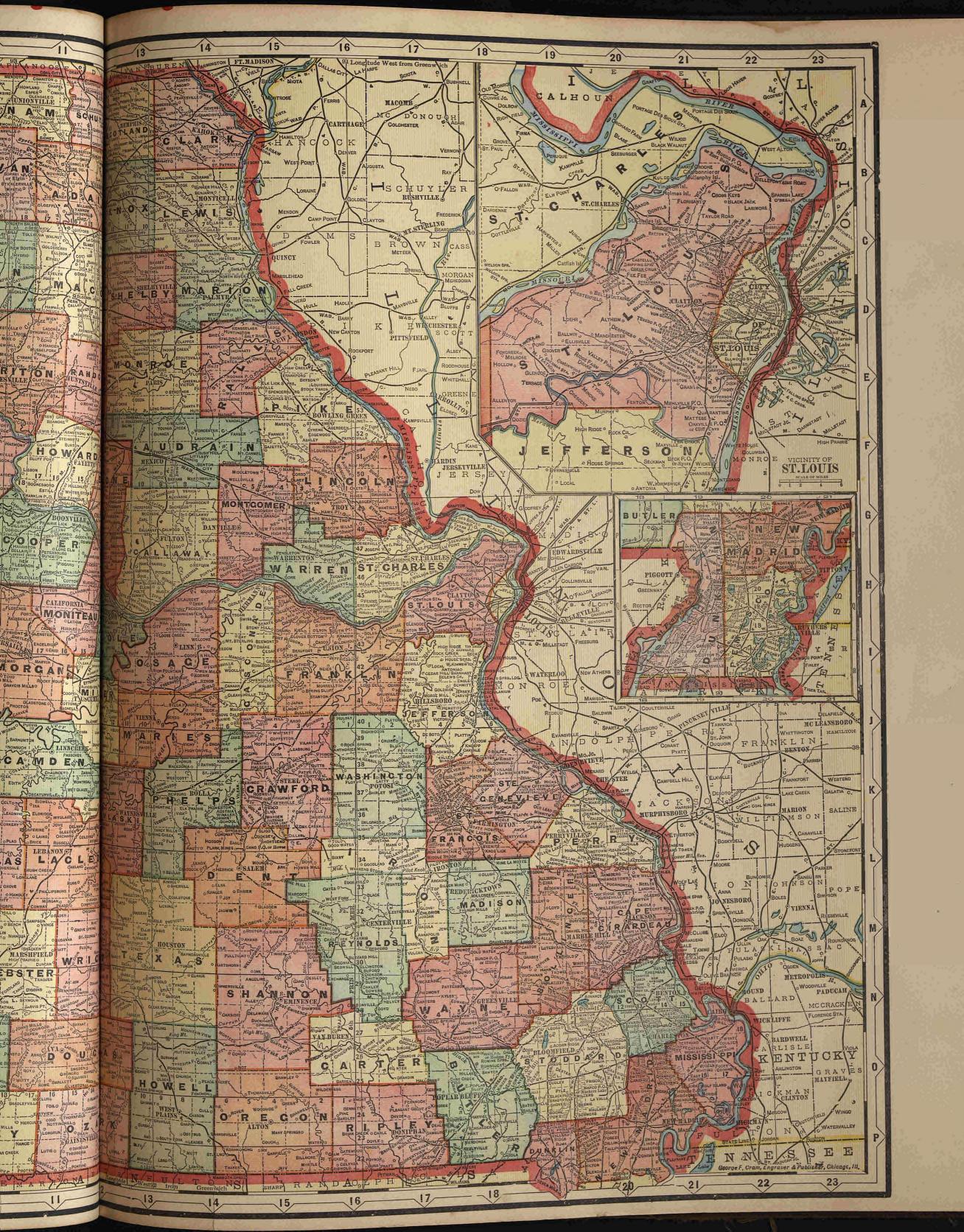




Figure 1

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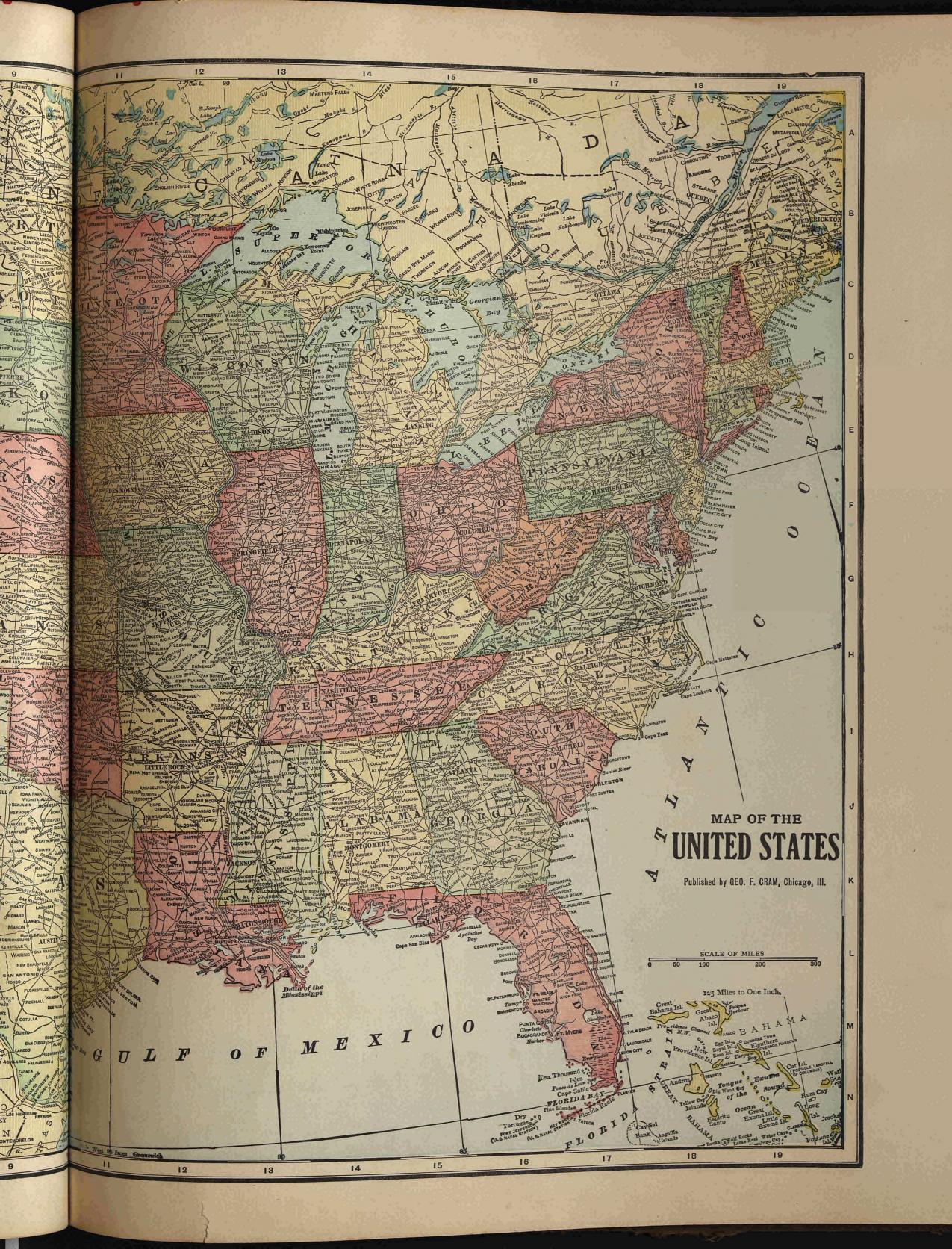
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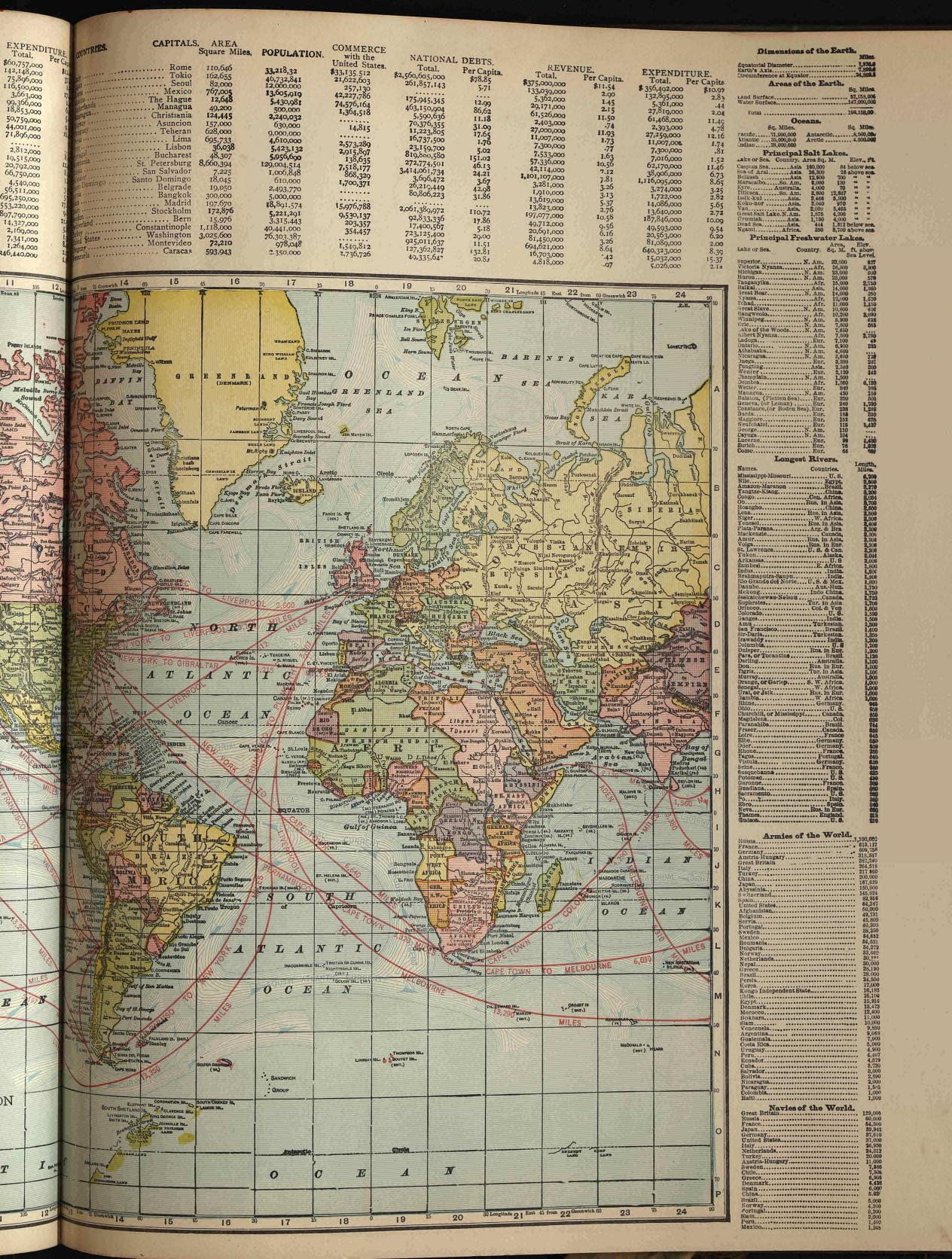
West 95 from



Railroad Mileage of the World	Austria-Hungary Vienna 240,942 45,495,267 6,672,580 1,107,404,025 24.39 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.67 75,86,600 1.69 3,601 1.65,002 3.40 3,614,000 1.99 3,603,000 1.852,027 76,926 6,186,602 3.40 3,614,000 1.99 3,603,000 1.852,027 76,926 6,186,602 3.40 3,614,000 1.99 3,603,000 1.852,017 1.852,027 76,926 6,186,602 3.40 3,614,000 1.99 3,603,000 1.852,017 1.852,017 1.852,017 1.852,017 1.852,000 9,58 93,66,000 9,58 93,66,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.64 1.853,000 1.65 1.853,000 1.6
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PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Grundy County, Missouri

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Anderson, E. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. Mr. Anderson was born in Grundy County in 1869.

Annin, A. C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Marion, P. O.

Trenton, 1911.
Austin, J. R., Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Duroc

Austin, J. R., Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughored Shorthorn Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses, S. 16, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Austin was born in Grundy County in 1854.

Austin, Oscar, Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Chester White Hogs and Percheron Horses, S. 16, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Austin was born in Grundy County in 1865.

Axtell, E. R., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 18, T. Marion, P. O.

Galt. Mr. Axtell was born in Grundy County.

Bailey, R. L., Farmer, Stockraiser, Buyer and Shipper of Live Stock, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. Bain, O. G. & Son, Lawyers, Trenton. Baird, G. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1882.

Trenton. 1882.

Ball, Luckey D., Proprietor Hotel Trenton, Trenton.

Ballew, T. W. Lumber Co., Lumber, Spickard.

Ballew, T. W. Lumber Co., Lumber, Trenton.

Ballinger, B. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Ballinger was born in Grundy County in 1864.

Balsley, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

1908. Mr. Balsley was born in Illinois.

Bank of Brimson, General Banking, Brimson.

Bank of Laredo, General Banking, Laredo.

Bank of Spickardsville, General Banking, Spickard.

Barnett, Robert, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1865.

Galt. 1865.

Barr, S. C., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, S. 7, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. Mr. Barr was born in Grundy County in 1852.

County in 1852.

Beckner, Marion, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 27, T. Marion, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Beckner was born in Marion County in 1867.

Benton, Robert, Livery, Trenton.

Berry, E. C., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, and Breeder of Pure Bred Big Boned Spotted Poland China Hogs, S. 32, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. Mr. Berry was born in Grundy County in 1880.

Berry, F. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 5, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. Mr. Berry was born in Grundy County in 1877.

Berry, L. O., Proprietor Medicine Valley Stock Farm, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle, S. 5, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. 1858.

P. O. Galt. 1858.

Berry, W. R., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. Mr. Berry was born in Grundy County in 1869. He has

Booram, T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton.
Mr. Booram was born in Grundy County in 1869.

Border, W. N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Marion, P. O. Dunlap.
Mr. Border was born in Grundy County in 1875.

Boyce, R. E., Real Estate, Trenton.

Brewer, G. C., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, Breeder of Thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 28, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Brewer was born in Grundy County in 1891.

Brewer, W. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 34, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Brewer was born in Grundy County in 1881.

Briegel, Benjamin, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Briegel was born in Grundy County in 1881.

Briegel, R. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Briegel was born in Grundy County in 1877.

Brower, G. H., Farmer, S. 9, T. Jefferson, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Brower was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1842 and settled in Grundy County in 1871.

Brown, Clyde, Farmer, S. 30, T. Jefferson, P. O. Hickory. Mr. Brown was born in Grundy County in 1882. Browning, C. L., Proprietor Laredo Hereford Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle, S. 21, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. Bruce, Arch, Prop. Fair View Stock Farm, S 27, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo.

Bulyar, W. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 7, T. Madison, P. O.

Burnett, Luther, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Marion, P. O. Dunlap.
Mr. Burnett was born in Grundy County. He has served as

Burrill, F. D., Proprietor The Burrill Printery, Trenton. 1882.

Busby, S. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 13, T. Myers, P. O.

Galt. 1896.

Campbell, Geo., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 27, T. Washington, P. O. Brimson. 1865. Carpenter, E. F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Marion, P. O. Laredo. 1891.

Citizens Bank, The, General Banking, Laredo. Citizens State Bank, General Banking, Trenton.

Clark, F. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. 1857. Clark, G. W., Proprietor Willow Brook Stock Farm, S. 32, T. Marion,

Clark, G. W., Proprietor Willow Brook Stock Farm, S. 32, T. Marion, P. O. Laredo. 1866.
Clem, E. G., Hotel Harber, Trenton. 1912.
Collier & Robinson, Lawyers and Abstracters, Trenton.
Cook & Vencill Bank, General Banking, Galt.
Cornwell, L. D., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Thoroughbred Hampshire Hogs, S. 30, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Cornwell was born in Grundy County in 1854.
Crane, R. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, owner Percheron Stallion, S. 11, T. Marion, P. O. Dunlap. 1908. Mr. Crane has served as Trustee.
Crawford, C. W. Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 6, T. Lincoln, R.

Crawford, C. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Crawford was born in Grundy County in 1861. Crawford, D. R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. 1854.

Cross, John A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Marion, P. O. Trenton. 1910.

Davenport, A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 32, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1870.

Davidson, A. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 7, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. 1900.
 Davidson, O. G., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1914.

Davis, J. O., Farmer, S. 30, T. Jefferson, P. O. Hickory. Mr. Davis was

born in Grundy County in 1865. Deskins, W. P., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Harrison, P. O. Trenton. 1849.

De Vol, C. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1882. De Vore, Frank, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 9, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1888.

Doan, John, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Doan was born in Grundy County in 1861.

Dobbins, C. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 33, T. Marion, P. O.

Laredo. 1879.

Drake, A. M. & Co., Lumber, Coal and Building Material, Laredo.
1911.

Drinkard & Co., Restaurant, Trenton.
Drummond, J. T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 36, T. Lincoln, P.
O. Trenton. 1864. Duke, L. F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 18, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1894.

Dunkin, M. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 34, T. Taylor, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Dunkin was born in Grundy County in 1852.

Dunlap State Bank, General Banking, Dunlap.

Dye, J. R., Livery, Trenton.

Evans, J. B., Loans, Trenton.

Eads, Thomas M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Jackson, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Eads was born in Grundy County in 1889. Eberhart & Yambert, Meat Market, Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Groceries, Laredo.

Ekers, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

Mr. Ekers was born in Grundy County.

Elliott, S. D., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, Breeder of Thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Washington,

Elmore, S. A. D., Lumber Dealer, Galt, 1859. Elyert, G. A., Livery, Spickard. P. O. Spickard. 1869.

Fair, J. A., Druggist, Trenton. 1892. Farmers Bank, General Banking, Hickory.

Farmers Bank, General Banking, Hickory.

Farmers' Exchange Bank, General Banking, Trenton.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, The, General Banking, Spickard,

Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Tindall.

Fickel, C. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 20, T. Wilson, P. O.

Laredo. Mr. Fickel was born in Grundy County in 1868.

Fisher, F. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O.

Dunlan. 1856.

Dunlap. 1856.

Foster, Chas. A., Creamery, Trenton. Mr. Foster was born in Wisconsin and settled in Grundy County in 1885.

Fox Laundry Co., Laundry, Trenton.

Frey, G. W., Proprietor Sylvian View Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Marino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, Wyandotte Chickens, bred Marino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, Wyandotte Chickens, Brown Leghorn Chickens, Jersey Cattle and High Grade Percheron Horses, S. 33, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1882. Mr. Frey organized the Grundy County Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. Feb. 15, 1895 with membership of 50. He was Secretary of the Company 1895 with membership of 50. He was Secretary of the Company until November, 1913, when he resigned. They have a membership of about 1400.

Fulkerson, Boyle, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 5, T. Madison, P.
 O. Trenton. Mr. Fulkerson was born in Grundy County in 1887.
 Fulkerson, Burt, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, S. 33, T. Taylor, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Fulkerson was born in Grundy County in 1885.

Galt State Bank, General Banking, Galt.
Garst, H. O., Civil Engineer, County Highway Engineer, Trenton.
Gates, James, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 24, T. Lincoln, P. O.
Trenton. Mr. Gates was born in Grundy County County in 1865.
Gentry, Geo. Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 11, T. Madison, P. O.
Trenton. Mr. Gentry was born in Grundy County in 1879.
Gentry, Oliver, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 14, T. Madison, P. O.
Trenton. Mr. Gentry was born in Grundy County in 1874.
Gibson, Eugene, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Myers, P. O.
Spickard. Mr. Gibson was born in Grundy County in 1869.
Gibson, N. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 20, T. Myers, P. O.
Galt. 1865.
Gibson, W. M., Livery, Galt.
Gipson, W. M., Livery, Galt.
Gipson, W. M., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Trader, S. 9, T. Liberty,
P. O. Dunlap.
Goodrich, J. E., Trenton Ice Co., Trenton.

Goodrich, J. E., Trenton Ice Co., Trenton. Gregg, Geo S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 32, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1889.

Laredo. 1889.

Griffin, C. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 22, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Griffin was born in Grundy County in 1878.

Griffin, Erastus, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Griffin was born in Grundy County in 1874.

Griffin, Frank, Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Mammouth Jacks and Jennetts, S. 24, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Griffin was born in Grundy County in 1871.

Griffin, Willie, Jr., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 24, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Griffin was born in Grundy County in 1865.

Grisamore, Ira, Feeder and Breeder, S. 7, T. Jefferson, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Grisamore was born in Wayne County, Iowa, in 1874 and settled in Grundy County in 1910.

settled in Grundy County in 1910.

Grundy County Officers:—W. B. Elliott, Presiding Judge, Trenton; J. W. Wilson, Judge of the Second District, Spickard; W. C. Urton, Judge of the First District, Laredo; G. T. Jackson, Probate Judge, Trenton. P. G. Wild, Recorder of Deeds, Trenton; J. B. Brooks, Sheriff, Trenton; O. A. Pickett, Circuit Clerk, Trenton; A. B. Crooks, Public Administrator, Trenton; Dr. J. A. Asher, Coroner, Trenton; J. C. Newman, County Treasurer, Trenton; L. P. Robinson, Prosecuting Attorney, Trenton; Elizabeth Brauerd, County School Superintendent, Trenton; W. M. Morris, County Clerk, Trenton.

Hall, H. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 16, T. Lincoln, P. O.

Trenton. 1896.

Hamilton, E. B., Proprietor Oakdale Stock Farm, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. 1877.

Hamilton, M. F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, Gas and Steam Plows and Threshing Outfit, S. 17, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. 1900.

Hamilton, S. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 6, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. 1880.

Hamilton, William N., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 31, T. Myers, P. O. Galt, Box 26. Mr. W. N. Hamilton came to Grundy County in the spring of 1910 from Sullivan where he and family were born and raised, and after having lived in Grundy County five years they are well satisfied. Mr. Hamilton and wife, Bertha, were both born in 1880, and their only child, Marie, was born Dec. 15, 1901.

Hamilton & Vawter, Real Estate and Law, Trenton.

Han, C. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 34, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. 1892.

Spickard, 1892.

Harber, E. M., Lawyer, Trenton.

Harris, W. G., Farmer and Breeder, S. 13, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

Mr. Harris was born in Grundy County.

Hartley, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

Mr. Hartley was born in Ross County, Ohio, and settled in Grundy

County in 1890.

County in 1890.

Hatfield, G. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of O. I. C. Hogs, S. 33,
T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. 1891.

Hays, N. P., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 29, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. 1911.

Galt. 1911.
Hein, Fred A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, Proprietor Grand View Farm, S. 28, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Hein was born in Grundy County in 1884.
Hein, W. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Hein was born in Grundy County in 1869.
Herbert, J. W., Farmer, Breeder of Pure Bred Duroc Jersey and Poland China Hogs; Owner of Pure Bred Percheron Stallion and Spanish Jack, S. 25, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Herbert was born in Grundy County in 1867.

Herbert, T. J., Proprietor Galt Valley Angus Stock Farm, Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, S. 5, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1845.

Higgins, Abe, Real Estate, Gilman City.

Hidebrand, J. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Hildebrand was born in Grundy County in 1873.

Hildebrand, W. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Hildebrand was born in Grundy County in 1866.

Hill, N. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Dunlap. 1899.

Hill & Pile, (N. H. Hill and C. A. Pile) Farmers, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Dunlap.

Dunlap.

Hill, Samuel, Ex-Recorder, Trenton.

Hill, S. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

Mr. Hill was born in Putnam County, Mo., and settled in Grundy County in 1903.

County in 1903.

Hine, Albert, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 25, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Hine was born in Grundy County in 1884.

Hobbs, V. O., Publisher, Trenton.

Hochstetler, W. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Thoroughbred Percheron Horses, S. 10, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. 1906.

Hooper, J. H., Proprietor Lone Elm Poultry Farm, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 21, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Hooper was born in Grundy County in 1863. County in 1863. Hopkins, I. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton, 1912.

Hubbell Bros., Attorneys, Trenton.
Hughes, H. J., Land and Loans, Trenton.
Humphreys, C. C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 31, T. Liberty,
P. O. Galt. 1891.

Humphreys, J. C., D. V. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, Deputy State Veterinarian and Veterinarian for C. M. & St. P. R. R. Kansas City, Mo. to Ottumwa, Iowa, S. 29, T. Marion, P. O. Laredo, Humphreys, M. Eugene, Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle, and Mayor of Galt, Galt. Mr. Humphreys was born in Grundy County in 1888.

was born in Grundy County in 1888.

Humphreys, S. C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 21, T. Myers, P. O. Harris. Mr. Humphreys was born in Grundy County in 1875.

Humphreys, U. G., Proprietor Glen View Stock Farm, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt, Mr. Humphreys was born in Grundy County in 1866.

Humphreys, W. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 32, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. Mr. Humphreys was born in Grundy County in 1868.

Hyten, E. E., Decorator, Trenton,

Jackson, G. T., Judge of Probate, Trenton.
 Jackson, W. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Dunlap. Mr. Jackson was born in Grundy County in 1876.
 Jennings, J. W., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 30, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton.

Jennings, J. W., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 30, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton, Mr. Jennings was born in Grundy County.

Jennings, O. R., Dairy, Trenton.

Jones, John A., Real Estate and Automobiles, Trenton.

Jones, J. Frank, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, Trenton. Mr. Jones was born in Grundy County in 1859.

Keith, J. Bass, Real Estate and Insurance, Spickard. 1859.
Keith, T. H., Attorney-at-Law, Spickard. 1872.
Kemp, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Jackson, P. O. Trenton.
Kilburn, Andy, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 34, T. Wilson, P. O.
Chula. Mr. Kilburn was born in Grundy County in 1878.
Kilburn, Jas. T., Proprietor Forest Valley Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Wilson.
P. O. Laredo.

Kilburn, O. V., Laredo Auto Co., Automobile Repairing and Accessories, Laredo. 1914.
Kincade, K. S., Farmer, Stockraiser, Breeder of Mammouth Jacks and Jennetts, Percheron Horses and Aberdeen Angus Cattle, S. 24, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1861.

Lauman, H. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1905.

Lenhardt, J. A., Farmer and Breeder of Percheron Horses, both Stallions and Mares, S. 34, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1875.

Lenz, Geo., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1869.

Longstreth, I. B., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Longstreth was born in Grundy County in 1876. Longstreth, P. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Longstreth was born in Grundy County in 1873.

McBurney, G. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 13, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1883.
McClain, John, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1903.
McClanahan, R. H., Publisher The Trenton Times, Trenton. 1914.
McClure, Enoch, Farmer, Stockaiser and Feeder, S. 6, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. Mr. McClure was born in Gundy County in 1866.
McClure, Joe, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 7, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. Mr. McClure was born in Grundy County in 1857.
McClure, T. A., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Percheron Horses, S. 7, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1899.
McCollum & Son, Livery and Feed Stable, Trenton.

Horses, S. 7, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1899.

McCollum & Son, Livery and Feed Stable, Trenton.

McCulley, E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. McCulley was born in Grundy County in 1875.

McCulley, G. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. Mr. McCulley was born in Grundy County in 1870.

McCulley, J. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard. Mr. McCulley was born in Grundy County in 1866.

McGuire, A. L., Editor and Printer, Laredo.
McKeen, E. W., Insurance, Trenton.
McKenny, O. S., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of Duroc
Jersey Hogs, S. 15, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. 1913.
McNutt, J. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O.

Dunlap. 1869.

McNutt, W. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O. Dunlap. 1859.

Mack, O. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton.

Mang Bros., Restaurant, Trenton. 1900.
Martin, W. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1880.
Maughiman, J. S., The Elk Hotel, Trenton.
Maxey, Joe, Farmer and Feeder, S. 30, T. Jefferson, P. O. Hickory. Mr. Maxey was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1866 and came to Caracta County in 1867.

Grundy County in 1867.

Meek, J. B., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 7, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. Mr. Meek was born in Grundy County in 1861.

Merryman, W. A., Proprietor Elm Grove Stock Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle, S. 16, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. Mr. Merryman was born in Grundy County in 1866.
Miller, D. B., Livery, Galt. 1902.
Miller, O. R., Farmer, Brick Mason, Concrete and Cement, S. 31, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1867.
Mitchell, Frank, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 4, T. Myers, P. O. Snickard. 1892

Mitchell, Frank, Farmer, Stockfalser and Peeses, 57

Spickard. 1892.

Moberly, E. J., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle,
S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Dunlap.

Montgomery, H., Insurance, Spickard. 1871.

Moore, Baker, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Jefferson, P. O. Jamesport. Mr. Moore was born in Livingston County, Mo., in 1892 and

port. Mr. Moore was born in Livingston County, Mo., in 1892 and settled in Grundy County in 1899.

Moore, John M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S 23, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton. Mr Moore was born in Grundy County.

Moore, J. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Myers, P. O. Harris. Mr. Moore was born in Grundy County in 1850.

Moore, R. J., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, Buyer and Shipper of Grain and Live Stock, S. 30, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1858.

Moore, S. N., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 20, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Moore was born in Grundy County in 1852.

Morris, A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Tin-

Morris, A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Tin-dall. 1881.

Morris, Wm., County Clerk, Trenton. Mulford, R. J., Editor Grundy County Gazette, Spickard. 1876.

Nelson, Nels, Farmer, Stockraiser, Breeder of Percheron Horses, Jacks and Jennetts, S. 35, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton.

Nichols, Hugh, Farmer, Breeder of Belgium Horses, Mammouth Jacks and Jennetts, S. 11, T. Harrison, P. O. Trenton. 1869. Nichols, J. G., Proprietor Oak Grove Stock Farm, S. 18, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1871.

Nordyke, E. L., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder, Owner of Pure Bred Per-cheron Stallion and Spanish Jack, S. 14, T. Jackson, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Nordyke was born in Grundy County in 1871.

O'Fallon, J. J., Drug Store, The Owl Pharmacy, Trenton. 1913.
Overton, John G., Farmer, Breeder of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, S. 18, T. Jackson, P. O. Trenton. 1852.
Owens, J. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 7, T. Jackson, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Owens was born in Grundy County in 1883.
Oyler, F. S., Proprietor Sugar Valley Stock Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Belgium Horses and Mammouth Jacks, S. 33, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson, 1872.

33, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. 1872.
Oyler, Oscar A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 31, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Oyler was born in Grundy County in 1872.

Parker, J. E., Farmer, Trenton. 1862. Parr, E. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 31, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1868. Pederson, Fred,

Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 3, T. Myers, P. O. Dunlap, 1911.

Peery, Homer, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 33, T. Taylor, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Peery was born in Grundy County in 1892.

Peery, John T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 14, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. 1867. Mr. Peery has served as as Member of

Legislature.

Peery, N. T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 3, T. Madison, P. O.
Trenton. Mr. Peery was born in Grundy County in 1879.

Peery, Walter, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Taylor, P. O.
Brimson. 1853.

Perry, W. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 20, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Perry was born in Grundy County in 1864.

Pettit, C. D., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 24, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Pettit was born in Grundy County in 1874.

Pettit, H. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Dueler.

Dunlap. Pew, D. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 18, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. Mr. Pew was born in Grundy County in 1875.

Pew, W. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 21, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. Mr. Pew was born in Grundy County in 1868. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O.

Dunlap. 1900.

Proffit, J. D., Insurance and Abstracts, Trenton.

Proffit, Will, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Liucoln, P. O. Spickard.

1875.

Rader & Brown, The Gem Theatre, Trenton.
Rains, R. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 1, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. 1902.

Galt. 1902.

Ratliff, Charlie, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 23, T. Harrison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Ratliff was born in Grundy County in 1892.

Ratliff, Lee, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Ratliff was born in Grundy County in 1888.

Ratliff, Thomas, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 22, T. Harrison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Ratliff was born in Grundy County in 1871.

Ream, B. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton, Mr. Ream was born in Grundy County.

Reed, R. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Wilson, P. O. Reed, R. J., Farmer, Stockraiser, and Feeder, S. 28, T. Wilson, P. O.

Reed, R. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Wilson, P. O. Laredo. 1900. Rice, J. D., Shelburne Valley Farm, Poultry Raiser, S. 29, T. Jefferson, P. O. Hickory. Born in Franklin County, Mass., in 1843 and came to Grundy County in 1866.

Ricketts, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton.
Mr. Ricketts was born in Grundy County in 1863.
Roberts, T. M., Proprietor Park Hotel, Spickard.
Robinson, E. F., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle, S.
35, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. 1896.

Robinson, J. N., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 11, T. Lincoln, P.

O. Trenton. 1896.

Rogers, W. B., Editor Trenton Republican, Trenton.

Russell, C. R., Proprietor Sunny Side Farm, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O.

Galt. Mr. Russell was born in Grundy County in 1881.

Sawyer, C. C., Livery, Trenton. Sawyer, H. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1854.

Schierbaum, J. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. 1896.

Scott Brothers, Grocers, Trenton. 1905.

Scott, Carlos, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 13, T. Marion, P. O. Galt. Mr. Scott was born in Grundy County in 1874.
Scott, C. W., Retired Farmer, S. 3, T. Harrison, P. O. Brimson. 1833.
Searcy, A. A., Architect, Trenton. 1911.

Sealock, C. C., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Poland China Hogs, S. 16, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Sealock was born in Grundy County in 1883. He has served as Assessor.

Sealock, E. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Madison, P. O. Treuton, Mr. Sealock was born in Grundy County in 1868.

Shipley, W. C., Proprietor Willow Dale Farm, S. 32, T. Marion, P. O. Laredo. 1909.

Shipman, C. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. 63, R. 22, P. O. Harris.

P. O. Harris.

Sibbit, Elmer B., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Tindall. Mr. Sibbit was born in Grundy County in 1877.

Sibbit, Luther, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs,

S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Tindall. Skinner, Wm., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 12, T. Wilson, P. Q. Laredo. 1874.

Laredo. 1874.

Sprout, G. M., Farmer, Breeder of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs; Pure Bred Rose Comb R. I. Red Chickens a Specialty, S. 34, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton.

Staves & Bayz, Confectionery, Trenton.

Stephenson, J. C., Cashier Dunlap State Bank, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep, S. 10, T. Marion, P. O. Dunlap, 1831.

Stephenson, N. E., Proprietor Wynnecote Farm, Breeder of Percheron Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 20, T. Madison, P. O. Trenton. 1896.

Stepp-Warden & Co., Attorneys and Abstracters, Trenton. 1895.
Stiles, Mrs., Lyric Theatre, Trenton. 1901.
Stotts, W. E., Farmer, Stockraiser, Saw Mill and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 16, T. Myers, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Stotts was born in Grundy County in 1871.
Summers, C. H., Repair Shop, Trenton.
Swayze, C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 32, T. Marion, P. O. Laredo. 1859.

Tate, W. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 35, T. Madison, P. Q. Trenton. Mr. Tate was born in Grundy County in 1857.

Trenton. Mr. Tate was born in Grundy County in 1857.

Tharp, J. F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 16, T. Liberty, P. 0. Dunlap. Mr. Tharp was born in Grundy County in 1876.

Thompson, G. A., Proprietor Stock Dale Farm, S. 21, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Thompson was born in Grundy County in 1884.

Thompson, H. R., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 2, T. Harrison, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Thompson was born in Grundy County in 1852.

Thorp, J. K., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 17, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton, Mr. Thorp was born in Grundy County in 1869.

Tolle, J. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. 0. Dunlap. 1894.

Dunlap. 1894.

Tolle & Mitchell, Publishers "The Times," Trenton.

Toot, J. G., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 20, T. Myers, P. O. Galt.

Townsend & Wyatt Music Co., Music Dealers, Trenton. Established 1867, Trenton Lumber Co., Lumber, Trenton.
Trenton National Bank, General Banking, Trenton.
Trenton Times, Publishers, Trenton.

Tripp, C. H., Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 29, T. Taylor, P. O. Brimson. 1909.

Trump, Chas., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Trump was born in Grundy County in 1869.

Trump, M. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 24, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Trump was born in Grundy County in 1860.

Tunis, O. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton, Mr. Tunis was born in Iowa.

Turner, N. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, S. Madison, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Turner was born in Grundy County in 1871.

Utley, H. C., D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, Trenton. 1912.

Vanderford, J. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 13, T. Washington, P. O. Spickard.

Vandyke, W. A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 10, T. Harrison, P. O. Brimson. 1911.

Vencill, Geo, H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. Mr. Vencill was born in Grundy County in 1860.

Vencill, J. T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt, Mr. Vencill was born in Grundy County in 1874.

Vencill, J. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. 1858.

Vogel, Fred C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 22, T. Lincoln, P. O. Trenton. 1901.

Walters, John, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 36, T. Franklin, P. 0.
Spickard. Mr. Walters is one of the old settlers of Myers Township.
Walters, Mrs. Linnie, Farming and Stockraising, S. 36, T. Franklin, P.
O. Spickard. Mrs. Walters was born in Grundy County in 1883.
Warren, D. F., Lawyer, Trenton.
Warren Bros. & Son, Livery and Feed Stable, Laredo.
Webster, C. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 8, T. Marion, P. O.
Galt. Mr. Webster was born in Grundy County in 1860.
Welch, R. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 35, T. Washington, P.
O. Brimson. Mr. Welch was born in Grundy County in 1870.
Welch, W. B. Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Washington, P.

Welch, W. B., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 26, T. Washington, F. O. Spickard. 1854.

Westfall, Jerome, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Trenton, P. O. Trenton. Mr. Westfall was born in Cedar County, Iowa, and settled in Grundy County in 1905.

Wheeler, B. S., Retired Farmer, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. 1870.

Mr. Wheeler has served as Member of Township Board.

Wilford, D. T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 17, T. Myers, P. O. Galt. 1869.

Willis, Rev. J. A., Methodist Minister 42 years (M. P.,) S. 17, T. Liberty, P. O. Galt. 1857. Rev. Willis has served as President of Conference three years. Branchist for years and Discount for 30 years.

ence three years, Evangelist four years and Itinerant for 30 years. Wilson, Don, Farmer, Fruit Grower and Agent for the Carter Automobile, S. 17, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard, 1880.

S. 17, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. 1880.

Wilson, J. D., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Breeder of O. I. C. Hogs: Small Nursery mostly Apples, Good Varieties and Fine Trees two to three years old, S. 20, T. Franklin, P. O. Spickard. Mr. Wilson was born in Grundy County in 1867.

Wilson, T. S., Produce Dealer, Spickard. Established 1891.

Winningham, W. H., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Trenton.

Winters, Gus, Cafe, Trenton. 1873.

Witten Harry Barmer, Stockraiser, and Feeder: Wholesale Seed and

Witten, Harry, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder; Wholesale Seed and Grain Dealer, Trenton. Witten, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Spickard.

Mr. Witten was born in Grundy County in 1861.
Wolz, W. Fred, Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 33, T. Myers, P. 0.
Spickard. Mr. Wolz was born in Grundy County in 1872.
Woods, Don, Cream Station, Laredo,

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Cashier.

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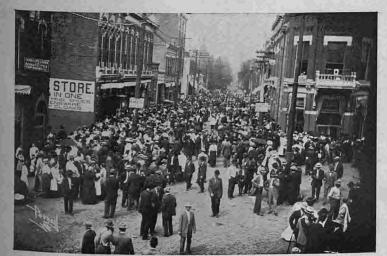
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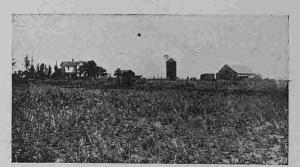
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ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

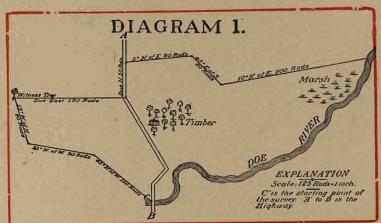
United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

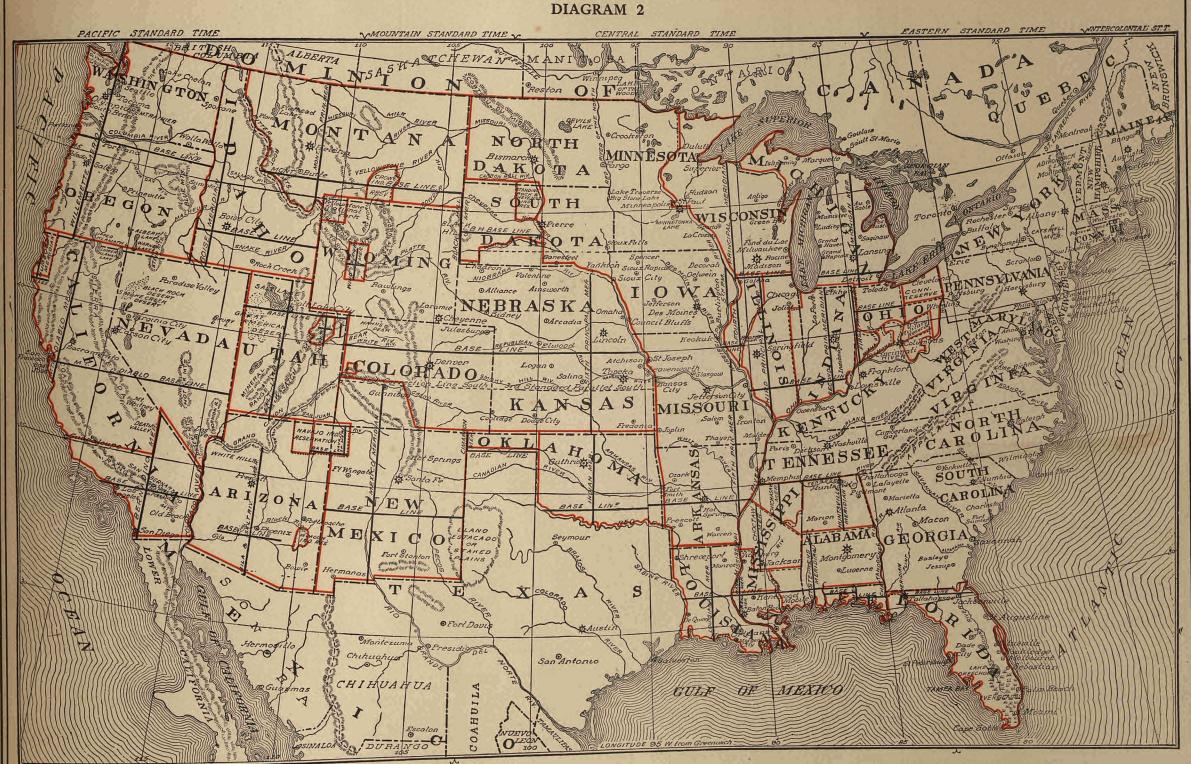
P to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient high-the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

way. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:—. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, common cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III.,

characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line; to Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece

which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked \bigstar on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

OWNSHIPS are the largest sub-divisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by. (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the

exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

SECTIONS OF LAND.

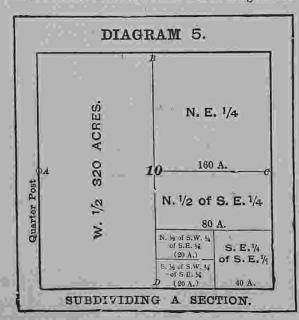
TAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections

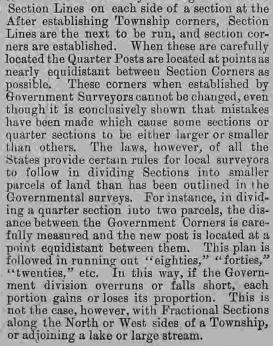
(except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the

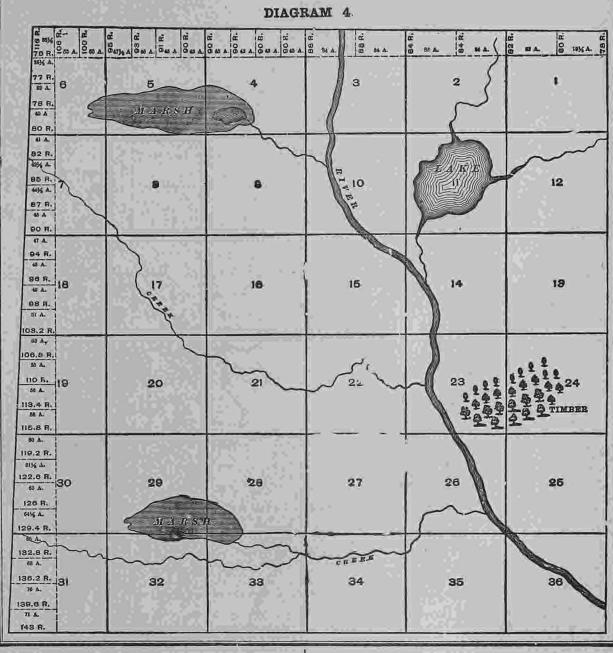
Diagram is marked with its description.

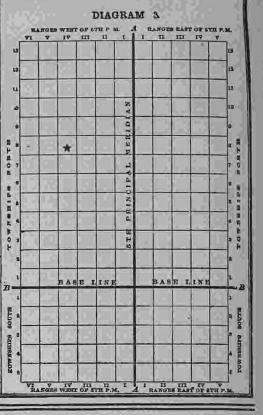
As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the noints marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5.









FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND

ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries, Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full-640 acres-except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or

deficiency is distributed and the Sections it effects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties"

it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smal r. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. 1 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast \(\frac{1}{2}\) of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range

lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

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	100		
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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the sim of these pages to explain each of these different

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different

branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the closer Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the hallots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the cupital on the first Wednesday in December following a National electors are chosen by tion and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and twothirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and he supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commanderin-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may

deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order. in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence

and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library,

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on com-

mercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands. into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the presented of the collection of the col vention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Terestale to the Teres

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work at-tended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There

are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year

and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the govern-

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, appropriate the believes to the accounts of the second secon reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Con-The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point

Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and afrangement of military forces, supermends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision army the purchasing and issuing army extinus. The Judge Advector over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his reneral instructions and

The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. Whe term of service in the Regular Army The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per or major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair, Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey: Navy Supplies and Accounts: Naval

Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-hoatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those apreceive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference

to their duties. In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office

\$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Sec-The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name imples, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the

patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and henevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as folows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The

head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comparabancing senses of the word and to property property and to property agree and

information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various necessary to enable the President and other others of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or procedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000. tion at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not

Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a forement of printing and a forement of hinding.

receives a salary or \$5,500 per year. His caner clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission, This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was crefor the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporaof whom receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

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life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime

public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of curing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns

it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7.500 per annum. We present on he elected and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President.

Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress."

Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT

HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specificially entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even pointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President pro tempore is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, hills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give cial acts of the Governor, and anixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is ex officio member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is ex-officio a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond

insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The nan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept. showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, oks and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when remeated written opinions on lead or constituted written. quested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or re-fusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The plaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The

in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he his authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reor private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals re-ports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superrie is the general adviser and assistant of the various county super-intendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superior the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library. board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp

and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to inanrance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and dis-tinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similiar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duly to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to called assort and general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and san-itary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Super-intendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner ommissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspectorgeneral, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commis-

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the exist-ence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners board of equalization board or commissioners board of equalization board or commissioners board of equalization board or commissioners. sioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, hoard or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public marks board of pardons assessment commissioners. works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special

whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President pro tem. is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, ling officer has no vote. however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give

to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground. In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at erally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States they are chosen by the appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, mandamus, habeas corpus and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States, Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also

Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business-such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

O far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work —there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year. besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-

election for any number of terms. The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular just and must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from! The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be bent.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have same of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by

the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subprenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpœna witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

HE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of

its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officion members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

HE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "inde-

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

N all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is pendent of, the township in which they are located, both as to they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs indecities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

In business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such giganite strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

THE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identfy and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, sliver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank, It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposit them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time and meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn falls, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, de

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

HE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is pald in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such maiters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

I N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

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parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES,

A FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are

entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A CCORDING the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain romise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain romise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain romise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain romise of the payer, otherwise, it it fails it any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly vauld without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a single state of the promise of the paper after maturity. It has been became holders of the paper after maturity. It has between a nemoreer and his encourage of the paper has been negotiated and passed that the notice as an almost invariable vulle that no defense will operate of the them and the paper has been negotiated and passed that the notice of an innovent paper has been negotiated and passed that the notice of an innovent paper has been negotiated and passed that the notice of an innovent paper has been negotiated and passed that have not not paper has been negotiated and passed that have not not continued the p

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

Bill of Exchange.

Second Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1894.

Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hun-dred Dollars, and charge same to my account.

To Henry Holf & Co.,

Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, Tal., June 1, 1894.

CHICAGO, Tal., June 1, 1894.

JOHN DOE.

CHECKS.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied oblisation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are neually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the sismature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sas if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a mote. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentment, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers if to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within its drawn. If it is held beyond

the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFT'S.

DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange," The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

Chicago, June 1, 1894.

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) nay

lowing being a general form:
\$1000

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of

Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.

John Sims. to my account. To Geo. Sims, New York, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

ENDORSEMENTS.

HE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it payers with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

ment thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument hearing a "blank endorsement" has When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the

When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States,

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor falls to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to

Another method of ministing the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good fliustration of which is the following; "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it

or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "walving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

able.

The term Protest is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferce as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor, a guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guarantor is losted to a new consideration or the guaranty is youd.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer to guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future opera "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the

reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

A N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, It would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payer named in the check or that the signature of the payer or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justiy so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of frand. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessaries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds af agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

In general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 80,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about 35,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrown. The perpetual annuities of the British deb are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona, was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both

the principal banks of Europe. It was the list to issue circutating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the peeple from worn, sweated, dipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts Incorporated the Massachusetts Bank, The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank falled.

1843 the bank falled.
State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent, tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent, of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fall to keep good its lawful money knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more then ten per cent, of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock

Stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist,

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in Loadon about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

since been established in hearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, bookkeeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial pank.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in the sall the sleented by the control of the settlements are made.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had each bank has received all the received the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank. This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

The chief aim of this Chronological I world free from unnecessary details. irst. From the beginning of the Six-

A	ncient History
B. C.	Biblical account of the creation.
2800 2800 2800	Biblical account of the creation. Sargon I. King of Babylon. "The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty. Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." Tyre and Sidon founded. The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians. The deluge.
	Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
2750 2700	Tyre and Sidon founded. The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
2539 2458	The Pyramid Tombs erected, Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. Chaldea said to have been conquered by
2448	Medes or Armenians. The deluge. The Elemitic Congress
Le	The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. Rise of Assyria,
2280 2284	Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes
2200	720 B. C. The Hia dynasty in China founded. Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2180 2160 2130	First Persian dynasty founded. Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian
2120 2100	dynasty. Pyramids built north of Memphis. The Obelisk of On erected.
2093 2042 2008	Uranus arrives in Greece.
1996 1921	Sicyon, Greece founded. Birth of Abraham. Call of Abraham. Abraham arrives in Syria.
1920 1896 1882	Abraham arrives in Syria. Isaac born. Death of Abraham.
1850 1850	leaac born. Death of Abraham. Kingdom of Argus founded. Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers As-
1837 1822	syria. Birth of Jacob and Esau. Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800 1729	Hykos in Egypt. Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710	Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony. Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 1582	Secostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia. Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571	to England, in A. D. 1627. Moses born. Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1556 1516	Athone founded
1530 1500	Kingdom of Sparta formed. Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt. Anhmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty. The Kossean conquest of Babylon. Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dy-
2000	Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dy- nusty. Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish
1497	a new dynasty. Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1493	Cadmus founds Thebes. Discovery of brass. Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491	The passover instituted. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
1490 1451	The law given from Mount Sinai. Tabernacle established in the wilderness. Death of Moses and Aaron.
1445	Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan. Joshua divides Canaan.
1413t	
1400	othniel, first judge in Israel. King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King. Ehnd, second judge of Israel.
1394 1384 1380	
1355 1350 1326	Eglon, King of Babylon. Eglon, King of Moab. Israel wars with her neighbors. Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1321	Trian Whathmanin changes the Ecvillan
1320	Egyptian Obelisks erected. Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz. Kingdom of Myacena created. Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Mem-
1308	
1296 1280 1273	poins, Borak and Deborah in Israel. Pelops settles in South Greece. Rise of the Assyrian Empire. Babylon conquered by the Assyrians, by the Assyrians, Babylon conquered by the indirect of
1250 1249	Glucon, the Breatest of the Base
1240 1209	Israel. Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt. Abimelech King of Israel.
1200 1198 1198	Abimelech King of Israel, Proctus in Egypt, Helen carried off by Paris, Trojan war begins.
1184 1180	Troy destroyed by Greeks. Rameses III, the last Egyptian native
1171 1161	hero, Eli, High Priest of Israel. Israel wars against Amorites.
1152 1150	Ell, High Priest of Israel. Israel wars against Amorites. Alba Longa founded. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylou invades
1148 1136	Syria. Jepthah judge over Israel. Samson defeats the Philistines. Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia. Samuel, judge and first prophet in
1130 1123	Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia. Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1112 1110	Death of Samson. Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon
1108 1100	Eolians settle in Asia Minor, (circa) The Chow dynasty in China
1095	founded.
1098 1081 1075	Saul made first King of Israel. Saul defeats the Phillistines. Birth of David. Death of Samuel. Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David. Type becomes the leading city.
1056	Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1048	Tyre becomes the leading city. Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne, David takes Jerusalem. King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites. Leaving settle in Asia Minor.
1047 1044	King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites, Ionians settle in Asia Minor. David defeats the Philistines and recov-
1040	ers the Ark. The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
1023	ers the Ark. The Ark removed to Jerusalem. David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians. The revolt and death of Absalom. Death of David. Solomon becomes King.
1015	Solomon becomes King. Solomon's Temple begun. Completion and dedication of Solomon's
1011	

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

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57 Shinkar, Neig of Engle, agrone and provided the section of Jacky, the sets in King of Sangha, Sangha and Sa		Judah. The kingdom of Israel established under		Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
507 Allegand Tribles, Espering of The State of Tribles, Espering of The State of Tribles, Espering of The State of The Sta	971	Syria recovers independence.	596	
500 The sheding of Thebe, Legral. 500 Indeed an univegent the shall hands predicted. 500 Indeed 1 and sheding of the sheding o	957	Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King		Code of Solon at Athens published. The seven wise men of Greece flourish,
19 Decision of the northwest periods of the best of the northwest periods of the process of the northwest periods of the periods of the northwest		The decline of Thebes, Egypt. Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria.		Thales, Cleobulus and Bias. War between Media and Lydia.
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special control of the common control of the		Syria makes war upon Israel and is de- feated.	587	Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.
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Sear August and the state of the search of t	896	Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites I	586	Prophecies of Obadiah. Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Ne-
Legislation of Legislation of Legislation and Labylonia. So Tick Anythina signil riveral halylonia. So Tick Anythina songuer Phenius. Historia the Company of the Cartination of Car	892	Lacedemon settled.	585	End of the Kingdom of Judah. Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens
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700 Commencement of the Olympials, Proc. Commencement of the Olympials, Proc. Commencement of the Olympials, Proc. 200 Reme founded by Romalian Instead of Salahem seculations decennial Instead of Salahem seculations of Sa	820	Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.		Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Nabonidos King of Babylon, Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.
260 Nemerounded by Romenial Instead of Seas Shine wat follows the abduction of the perpetual Archomother of Seasons and the state of Seasons and	704	on the sea. Eclian colonies established.	ren	Esop's Tables.
252 Albens established sectional Instead of perpetual Archems. 253 Albens established sectional Instead of perpetual Archems. 254 Full substances and the section of the Sahine women. 255 Full substances the same of Nineval. 256 Full substances the same of Nineval. 257 Full assumes the same of Tigitab Pilleer Assyria Instead Perpetual Assyria Instead Selection of Section 2012. 258 Full substances and Sahines. 259 Full substances the same of Tigitab Pilleer Assyria Instead Selection of Section 2012. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 251 Full substances and Sahines. 252 Full substances and Sahines. 253 Full substances and Sahines. 254 Full substances and Sahines. 255 Full substances and Sahines. 256 Full substances and Sahines. 257 Full substances and Sahines. 258 Full substances and Sahines. 259 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 251 Full substances and Sahines. 252 Full substances and Sahines. 253 Full substances and Sahines. 254 Full substances and Sahines. 255 Full substances and Sahines. 256 Full substances and Sahines. 257 Full substances and Sahines. 258 Full substances and Sahines. 259 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 251 Full substances and Sahines. 252 Full substances and Sahines. 253 Full substances and Sahines. 254 Full substances and Sahines. 255 Full substances and Sahines. 256 Full substances and Sahines. 257 Full substances and Sahines. 258 Full substances and Sahines. 259 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 251 Full substances and Sahines. 252 Full substances and Sahines. 253 Full substances and Sahines. 255 Full substances and Sahines. 256 Full substances and Sahines. 257 Full substances and Sahines. 258 Full substances and Sahines. 259 Full substances and Sahines. 250 Full substances and Sahines. 250 F	776	Commencement of the Olympiads. First authentic date in Greek history.		Persian Empire founded by Cyrus. Buth of Simonides (died B. C. 467).
50 Suline way follows the abduction of the Suline way follows the abduction of the Suline way follows the abduction of the Suline way follows the property of the same of Tigtath Pileser and founds the 2nd Angyrian Empter and founds the 2nd Angyrian Empter and founds the 2nd Angyrian Empter (14 Nameanian ways. 15 Parl Sammes the name of Tigtath Pileser and founds the 2nd Angyrian Empter (15 Tigtath Pileser destroyed Syria Israel These destroyed Syria Israel The Sameria and Empter Syria becomes subject to Angyria. 152 Shahmaneer IV. Invades the Angyrian 152 Shahmaneer IV. Invades the Hittles. 153 Semmetherib, the Angyrian invades. 153 Semmetherib the Angyrian invades. 154 Semmetherib the Angyrian, Invades. 155 Semmetherib the Angyrian, Invades. 156 Semmetherib the Angyrian, Invades. 157 Syria Decomes Sulpet the Hittles. 158 Syria become a Sulpet to Hittles. 159 Syria the Syria and Syrians 150 Syria the Angyrian, Invades. 158 Syria become a Sulpet to Hittles. 159 Syria the Syria and Syrians 150 Syria the Syrians 150 Syria the Syria the Angyrian destroyed in one right 150 Syria the Angyrian, Invades. 150 Syria the Syria the Angyrian, Invades. 150 Syria the Angyrian destroyed in Angyrian. 150	753	The Etruscans in Campania. Rome founded by Romulus. Athens establishes decennial instead of		by Cyrus.
Rithiopis Independent of Niners. 74 Baryin independent and Shines. 74 Pul assumes the name of Tigidah Pilleer and founds the 2nd Assyrian. England the States. 75 Mosemian wars. 76 Figliah Placer destroys Syria. 76 Tigliah Placer destroys Syria. 77 Syriah Placer destroys Syria. 78 Syriah becomes subject to Assyria. 78 Shahamaser of Make Holstry in Judah. 78 Shahamaser IV, invoked Phonicia. 79 Shahamaser IV, invoked Phonicia. 71 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittles. 71 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittles. 71 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittles. 71 Some Ponyllina, King of Rome. 72 Syriah Shahamaser IV, invoked Bernard States and Carry the The Kingdom of Ivasil deferoyed, Invoked Shahamaser, IV, invoked Bernard States and Carry the The Kingdom of Ivasil deferoyed, Invoked Shahamaser, IV, invoked Bernard Shahamaser, Ivanian Shahamaser, Ivania		perpetual Archons. Sabine war follows the abduction of the	548 548	Fall of Lydian Empire. Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
Leggue between floomas and Sahines, and some the stand Anayrian Empto. Assyria invades Palestine. 7 Household ware. 7 Household ware a siliance with Syria grained bush per to Anayria. 7 Heshalt, Ring of Brard, Designes Jerusage, and Heshalt and Indiance of the Syria between subject level. 7 Heshalt habilables folderly in Judah. 7 Heshalt habilables folder in Judah. 7 Heshalt habilables folderly in Judah. 7 Heshalt habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilables folder habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilables folder habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilables folder habilables folderly in Judah. 8 Heshalt habilable	747	Ethiopia independent.		(circa) Marseilles founded by Pheni-
Assyria invades Patientine. Sparta victorious. Sparta victorious. Sparta victorious. Sparta victorious. Pleach, King of Jarcal, besieges Jenu- Terman Dieser dectroys Syria. Jarcal forms an alliance with Syria against Jodishipter to Assyria. Sparta bodies ferael. The Schall abeliates isolatory in India. Sparta victorious. Shalmaneer subdoss ferael. The Schall abeliates isolatory in India. Schall abeliates in India.	745	Lengue between Romans and Sabines.	538	Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall,
Talending and the property of	748	Assyria invades Palestine,	536	Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain. Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
Syria becomes subject to Assyria. Assyrians fives Samaria and carry the Tro. (Tribes into capitally subject to death and the subje	741	ealong		Return of the first carayan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
Syria becomes subject to the Syria. Shalmaneser With whole Pfinicia. 225 Shalmaneser With whole of Freed decroved. 226 Assyrians funed Samaria and carry the The Kingdon of Israel decroved. 227 Assessination of Israel decroved. 228 Assessination of Roundus. 229 Shalmaneser With the Mone. 220 State of Samaria (Samaria). 220 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 220 Shalmaneser With the Samaria (Samaria). 221 Semencherib invades Judah. 222 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 223 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 224 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 225 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 226 Shalmaneser With the Samaria. 227 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 228 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 229 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 231 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 232 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 233 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 234 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 235 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 236 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 237 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 238 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 239 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 231 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 232 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 233 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 234 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 235 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 236 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 237 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 238 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 239 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 231 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 232 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 233 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 234 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 235 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 236 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 237 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 238 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 239 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 230 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 231 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 232 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 233 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 234 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 235 Shalmaneser With the Greeks. 236 Shalmaneser With the Gre	740	Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. Israel forms an alliance with Syria		Thespis first exhibits tragety.
283 Shahmaneer 13, invades a candidarry the Carlos Statement of State of Assyrians and Carty The Kingdom of Irang of Rome. 272 Take Statement of State of Rome. 273 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites. 274 Separate Prompillus, King of Rome. 275 Separate Prompillus, King of Rome. 276 Semacherib, the Assyrian, invades Statement of Cyrna. 277 Sargen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 278 Sangan of Assyria conquers Babylon. 279 Sargen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 270 Sargen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 270 Sargen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 270 Sargen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 271 Semacherib, the Medea. 272 Sergen of Assyria conquers Babylon. 273 Sangan a conquers I state a candidary the Second Messan and Sargen of Assyrians. 274 Assyria conquers Egypt. 275 Sangan a conquers Egypt. 276 See Send Messenian War, under Arisbert of Derivation of Second Messan and Battles of the Horath and Convert. 277 Seargen of Carty of Assyrians. 278 Sangaria conquers Egypt. 279 Seargen of Carty of Searge of Searge of Searge of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 270 Sea Seargen of Searge of Searge of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 271 Fearmeters of Fersee. 272 Seargen of Searge of Searge of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 273 Seargen of Searge of Searge of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 274 Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 275 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 276 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 277 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 278 Sangan Conquers Egypt. 279 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 270 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 270 Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 271 Fearmeters of Persia Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 279 Seargen of Seargen of Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Persia. 270 Seargen of Seargen of Seargen of Seargen of Darius I, (Bystasple) King of Per	730	Syria becomes subject to Assyria.	534	ter.
Ten Tribes into captively events. The Assasshation of Romains. The Straight of Ports. The Norma Porupillius, King of Rome. The Semacherib, the Assyriam, invades 125,000 Assyriams destroyed in one night 125,000 Assyriams destroyed his American Cherson-Lesson for the National Control of the Section of Captures to Income and Capture of Alban invasion and battles of the Hurath and Control. The Capture of Assurbanipal, King of Ports. The Semach between Certification of Assyriams and Cartistic and Cortext. The Capture of Assurbanipal, King of Assyriams and Capture of Assurbanipal, King of Ports. The Semach between Certification of Cortext. The Capture of Assurbanipal, King of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Cortext. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Cortext. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Cortext. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of the Institute of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of the Institute of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the Hurath and Capture of Ports. The Capture of Assurbanipal of the H	726 723	Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah. Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia.	532	comes King of Rome. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death
7.13 Samachardon of Romeins. 7.13 Samachardon of Romeins. 7.13 Samachardon Formalins, invades 7.13 Samachardon the Sary Land. 7.13 Samachardon the Sary Luda. 7.15 Samachardon King of Assyrians. 8.15 Samachardon King of Judah. 8.16 Gyres founde the 3rd Lyddian dynasty. 8.16 Earyth didde between 12 Kings. 8.16 Archonship at Athens made annual. 8.16 Eser-haddon King of Assyrian. 8.16 Archonship at Athens made annual. 8.17 Eser-haddon King of Assyrian. 8.18 Archonship at Athens made annual. 8.18 Eser-haddon King of Assyrian. 8.19 Archonship at Athens made annual. 8.19 Eser-haddon King of Assyrian. 8.10 Archonship at Athens and captal. 8.10 Creon becomes first annual archon of the Samachardon King of Assyrian. 8.10 Assyria conquest Egypt. 8.10 Assyrian conquest Egypt. 8.11 Pearmeticus religans in King of Persia. 8.12 Assyria conquest Egypt. 8.12 Pearmeticus religans in King of Assyrians. 8.13 Assyria conquest Egypt. 8.14 Persian colonized by Assyrians. 8.15 Assyrian founded. 8.15 Barbola Conduction and Athense and Gest bedshade expelled from Athense and Corpustation founded by Megarians under Egysts. 8.15 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 8.15 Barbola Conduction and Corey. 8.15 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.15 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.15 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.16 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.17 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.18 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.18 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.19 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.19 Barbola Conduction and Coreyra. 9.10 Barbo	121	Ten Tribes into captivity. The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.	531	Reign of Darius I. begins after assas- sination of Smerdis, the Magian.
Semecherib, the Assyrian, invaces 10 Segrib invaces Judoh 15,000 Asyrians destroyed in one night by an angel. 10 Sargen of Asyrian conquers Babylon. 10 Sylamasch, King of Judoh. 10 Gyges founds the Srd Lyddan dynasty. 10 Sear-baddon King of Assyria. 10 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 11 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 12 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 13 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 14 Creen becomes first ennual archon of Assyria. 15 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 16 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 16 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 16 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 17 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 18 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 18 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 18 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 19 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 19 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 10 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 11 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 12 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 13 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 14 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 15 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 15 Fear-baddon King of Assyria. 16 Fear-baddon King of A	716	Assassination of Romulus.		Accession of Cambyses.
185,000 Asyrians destroyed in one night Strom Strom of Ming of Judah, Gross Idolatry in Judah, Gross In Judah, Gros	713	Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.	000	Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456). The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
Sargen of Asyria conquers Babylon. Samoria Gross idolatry in Judah. Gross idolatry in Judah. Gross Gross dolatry in Judah. See Second Messenian War, under Aristones. Standard Messenian War, under Aristones. Samoria colonized by Asyrians. Croon becomes first annual archon of Athens. Samaria colonized by Asyrians. Croon becomes first annual archon of Athens. Samaria colonized by Asyrians. Croon becomes first annual archon of Athens. Croon becomes first annual archon of Asyrians. Croon becomes first annual archon of Athens. Croon becomes first annual archon of Asyrians. Croon first fir	710	185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night	200	feated by Darius, 522.
685 Egypt divided between 2 Kings. 686 Egypt divided between 2 Kings. 687 Est bonners. 684 Archonestian Athens made ammunl. 681 Esar-inddon King of Assyria. 683 Archonestian the second capital. 683 Creen becomes first annual archon of Assyria conquers Egypt. 687 Salva colonized by Assyrians. 687 Assyria conquers Egypt. 688 Egypt and encourages infercourse with the Greeks. 689 Assyria conquers Egypt. 680 Fees of Magaria. 681 Fasmenticus reigns in Egypt and encourages infercourse with the Greeks. 682 Assyria conquers Egypt. 683 Est of Magaria. 684 The Sammenticus reigns in Egypt and encourages infercourse with the Greeks. 685 Est of Magaria. 686 The Sea fight between Corinth and Coreyra. 687 The Set of Seasyrians. 688 Messary, Halv founded. 689 Messary, Halv founded. 689 Est of Magaria condect by Megarlans under Byzantium founded by Megarlans under Byz		Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon, Manasseh, King of Judah.	224	Greeks colonize the Thracian Cherson- ese.
685 Archonship at Athens made annual, 684 Archonship at Athens made annual, 685 Archonship at Asyria. 686 Barbion becomes the second capsfal, 687 Asyria conquers Feypt. 687 Asyria conquers Feypt. 688 Archonship at Asyrians. 689 Samaria colonized by Asyrians. 680 Aftens. 680 Aftens in rivision and battles of the Horath and Curistif. 680 Ressay in between Covinth and Corgya. 681 Messay in between Covinth and Corgya. 682 Thebes destroyed by Asyrians. 683 Messay, Harb founded. 684 Messay, Harb founded. 685 Magaria. 685 Messay, Harb founded. 686 Messay, Harb founded. 686 Messay, Harb founded. 687 Barchiadae expelled from Greece. 686 Median Monarchy founded. 687 Sayrian founded by Megarlans under by Barnatium founded by Megarlans under Egypt independent of Asyrians. 688 Messay, Harb founded. 689 Byanntium founded by Megarlans under by Barnatium founded by Megarlans under Cyaxasres. 680 Median Monarchy founded. 681 Egypt independent of Asyria. 682 Rainathe dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxasres. 683 Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Periad. 684 Correia founded. 685 Response of the Seythians. 686 Response of Barnation and Corgya. 687 Periad. 688 Messay in the Core of the Seythian Expelition of Darius. 689 Byantium founded by Megarlans under Cyaxasres. 680 Messay, Harb founded. 680 Messay, Harb founded. 681 Egypt independent of Assyrians. 682 Rainathe dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxasres. 683 Invasion of Seythians who subjugate Periad. 684 Carticle Cyaraston and Corgya. 685 Periade dynasty, Media, founded by Regarlans and Cartilla and Cyaxasres. 686 Messay and Fargula Sain. 687 Messay and Fargula Sain. 688 Messay and Fargula Sain. 689 Brandin dynasty Media, founded by Cyaxasres. 689 Redian Monarchy founded. 680 Messay and Fargula Sain. 681 First Sale Lauline Laws. 680 Messay and Fargula Sain. 680 Messay and Fargula Sain. 681 First Sale Lauline Laws. 682 Lauline dynasty Media, founded by Megarla Sain. 683 Invasion of Seythians and Athensians. 684 Invasion of Seythians and Athensians. 685 Babylon independent under Messay	RSR	Egypt divided between 12 Kings.	521-	-485 Reign of Darius I, (Hystaspis) King
631 Esar-haddon King of Assyria. 632 Barbiob becomes the second capital. 633 Creon becomes first annual archon of cross and control of cross and control of cross and control of cross and control of cross and cross		tomenes.	520	Sibylline books brought from Come. Decree of Darius for re-building the
73 Assyriar conquers Expt. 74 Sammeticus reigns in Egypt and encourages inferenceurse with the Greeks. 75 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curistif. 76 — 25 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria. 76 Sea fight of Huse defeats the Albans and Tullius Hostilus Hostilus Bryanis. 76 Expt. Season, Haly founded. 76 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Rysas. 76 Barchiadac expelled from Greecs. 76 Median Monarchy founded. 76 Raintite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyxzaras. 76 Barchiadac expelled from Greecs. 76 Median Monarchy founded. 76 Raintite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyxzaras who subjugate Persia. 76 Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated. 76 Persia Persia. 76 Messon of Scytthians who subjugate Persia. 76 Persia Persia. 76 Persia Persia Persia. 76 Persia recover Cypnus. 76 Persia recover Cypnus. 76 The Ark resorted.	681	Esar-haddon King of Assyria.		Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439).
677 Pasmmetious reigns in Egypt and encourages inference with the Greeks. 678 Alban Corristif. 679 Rise of Magaria, Greece. 670 Rise of Magaria, Greece. 671 See fight between Corinth and Corcyra. 672 Tubbis Hostillius defeats the Albana and deterory at Mal Longa. 673 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians. 675 Median Monarchy founded. 675 Bacchiadae expelled from Greece. 676 Median Monarchy founded. 677 Rise of Magarians under Bacchiadae expelled from Greece. 678 Gedian Monarchy founded. 679 Ryasas. 679 Barchiadae expelled from Greece. 670 Median Monarchy founded. 670 Egypt independent of Assyria. 670 Alban in Gunded by Cyaxaeres. 671 Cyrene founded. 672 Rainatic dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxaeres. 673 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians. 674 Risia borned by the Greeks. 675 Risia borned by the Greeks. 676 Risia borned by the Greeks. 677 Risia borned by the Greeks. 677 Risia borned by the Greeks. 678 Risia borned by the Greeks. 679 Risia borned by the Greeks. 679 Risia borned by the Greeks. 670 Risia borned by the Greeks. 671 Risia borned by the Greeks. 670 Risia borned by the Greeks. 671 Risia borned by the Greeks. 671 Risia borned by the Greeks. 672 Risia borned by the Greeks. 673 Risia borned by the Greeks. 674 Risia borned by the Greeks. 675 Risia borned by the Greeks. 675 Risia borned by the Greeks. 676 Risia borned by the Greeks. 677 Risia borned by the Greeks. 677 Risia borned by the Greeks. 678 Risia borned by the Greeks. 679 Risia borned by the Greeks. 679 Risia borned by the Greeks.		Athone	514	Hipparchus siam.
consuls. 667—Rise of Maguria, Greece. 668—Rise of Maguria, Greece. 669—Rise of Maguria, Greece. 660 Messay it hetween Corinth and Corcyra. 7 Tullius Hoeffillius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa. 662 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians. 663 Messany, Haly founded. 669 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Byssas. 658 Bacchaidane expelled from Greecs. 650 Median Monarely founded. 658 Bacchaidane expelled from Greecs. 650 Median Monarely founded by Megarians under Byssas. 651 Egypt independent of Assyria. 652 Rathanite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyrcare Commiss. 653 Ancender of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 654 Ostina, Haly, founded. 855 Rathanite dynasty belia, founded by Cyrcare Commission of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 656 Asservian Empire ends. 657 Reference of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 658 Resident of Assyria by the Scythians. 659 Foreign of Assyria by the Scythians who subjugate Persia. 650 Asservian Empire ends. 651 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians who subjugate Persia. 652 Babylon independent under Nabopolassear. 653 Flacchaid of Corcinal Marking of Sucalent. 654 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians who subjugate Persia. 655 Flacchaid of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 656 The Capitol, Rome. 657 Flactius Marking Corcinal Scythians and Artenberg. 658 Flacting Artenberger of Sucalent. 659 Flore History Expedition of Darius. 650 Styling Expelition of Darius. 651 Sing of Naxos by Aristagoras. 710 First Persian sand Dictator of Rome. 651 Flore Styling Reference of Sucalent. 650 Flore Fraintile Flore Marking Corcinal Scythalas and Artenberg. 651 Styling Expellition of Darius. 652 Babylon independent under Josiah, 853 Rathie of Lakis, Flore Scythians and Markins (Corciolanus and Markins (Corciolanus and the Volscians, Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artenberg. 650 The Capitol, Rome. 651 Styling Expelling Expelling Expellent Laws. 652 Rathie	672	Assyria conquers Egypt.	510	Croton destroys Sybaris. Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
667—625 Reign of Assur-band-pal, King of Assyria. 680 See ight between Corinth and Corcyra. Tullius Heatways Albans and destroys Alba Longa. 682 Debts defeats the Albans and destroys Alband Longa. 683 Endeath Longa. 684 Debts developed by Assyrians. 685 Medalo. 685 Barchiadae expelled from Greece. 686 Median Monarchy founded. 686 Egypt independent of Assyria. 687 Egypt independent of Assyria. 688 Containite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxaares. 689 Cyaxaares. 680 Cyaxaares. 681 Cyrene founded. 681 Cyrene founded. 681 Cyrene founded. 682 Calainite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxaares. 683 Rainite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxaares. 684 Cyrene founded. 685 Egypt independent of Assyria. 686 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome; 687 Lorgialation of Drawo. 688 Reign of Assyrians. 689 Lorgialation of Drawo. 689 Lorgialation of Drawo. 689 Lorgialation of Drawo. 680 Assyrian Empire ends, 680 Perinder at Corinth. 681 Likiah discovers the Book of the law, 682 Lorgialation of Drawo. 683 Ensover. 684 Lorgialation of Drawo. 685 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Flarranoh replace. 686 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharrooh the founded. 687 The Cray of Michael and Cardians band dedisory. 688 Endeath Martius (recepts and Albensians). 689 Entire of Martins (recept). 689 Entire of Martins (recept). 680 The Cray of Medido. 681 East of Megidlo. 682 Lorgialation of Drawo. 683 Endeath Alexandro. 684 Lorgialation of Drawo. 685 Egyptin, Juno and Minerva. 786 Perinar secovers Cyprus. 686 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. 787 Pharrooh replace at Corinth. 887 Endiversation of Service and the Coleans Seeder. 688 Endeath Martius (recepts and Albensians). 689 Entire of Martins (recepts and Martins (recepts and Hervitans and Albensians). 680 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Flare of Megidlo. Beath of July Services and Baylon. 680 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected. 68	670	and Curiatil.		Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls.
Tullius Hostillios defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longas the Albans and Albans and Albans and Byzasam founded by Byzasam founded by Megarians under Byzasam founded by Crysarers. 615 Bacellia de Granded Raignos of Scythians who subjugate Presia. 624 Ancus Martius reigns in Romes Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Presia. 625 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 626 Babylon independent under Josiah, King of Judah. 627 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 628 Babylon independent under Nabopolassan. 629 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 620 East the Albans and dedicated by Reignous reformation under Josiah, Reignous reformation and Albensians. 621 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 622 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 623 Invasion of Asyria by the Scythians. 624 Logislation of During Arbens and Josiah keeps a solenn passover. 625 Fassover restored. 626 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharnon Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. 627 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharnon Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. 628 Darlet of Megiddo. Death of Josiah. Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. 639 Darlet of Megiddo. Death of Josiah. Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. 640 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected. 840 Mestanda and Carterial and Carterial and Service of the Indians, affect by Nebuchdinezar takes Jerusalem. Jeholakim, his vassal. 340 Barlet defeated by Nebuchdinezar takes Jerusalem. Jeholakim, his vassal. 341 Barlet and Rome Completed and dedicated the Roman and Athenians. 342 Trevolt of the Jonians and Athenians and Athenians and Athenians and Athenians and Athenians and A	667-	-625 Reign of Assur-Dani-par, King of	700	The Disistride expelled from Athens.
fee Thebes destroyed by Assyrians. Buddha. Buddha. Bysas. Bechiadac expelled from Greece. Median Monarchy founded. Expensive from Greece. Median Monarchy founded. Kailanite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxares. Cyrene founded. Cyrene founded. Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah. King of Judah	665	Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra. Tullius Hostillius defeats the Albans and		Rome. First treaty between Rome and Car-
509 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas. 505 Bacchiadac expelled from Greecs. 650 Median Monarchy founded. 651 Egypt independent of Assyria. 652 Cyrene founded. 653 Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 654 Oatia, Italy, founded. 655 Bachiadac expelled from Greecs. 656 Median Monarchy founded by Cyaxzares. 657 Capitol at Rome complete and technical contents of the Greeks. 658 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras. 658 Towns Martius reigns in Rome. 659 Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia. 650 Invasion of Sayria by the Scythians. 651 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians. 652 Legislation of Draco, Assyrian Empire ends, Periander at Corinth. 652 Legislation of Draco, Assyrian Empire ends, Periander at Corinth. 653 Invasion of Assyria by the Medes. Assyrian Empire ends, Periander at Corinth. 654 Legislation of Draco, Assyrian Empire ends, Periander at Corinth. 655 Babylon independent mder Nabopolassar. 656 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. 667 Barden of Josiah. 868 Daniel prophesics at Babylon. 668 Daniel prophesics at Babylon. 669 Daniel prophesics at Babylon. 660 The Cloace Maxime (Great sewers) of the Seventy years' capitivity. Nebuchadnezar. Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' capitivity. Nebuchadnezar takes Jerusalem. Geno The Cloace Maxime (Great sewers) of the Septic Africa. 677 The Folica of Maximo (Greece). 687 The revolt of the Ionians, Greece). 688 The revolt of the Ionians, Greece of Tarquinius and Athenians. 689 The revolt of the Ionians, Greece of Tarquinius and Athenians. 689 The capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Fersian expedition, under Maximo (Greece). 690 The Circum Sayria of the Ionians and Athenians. 690 The Circum Sayria of the Ionians and Athenians. 690 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Fersian expedition, under Oatians and Attaphenes		Thomas destroyed by Assyrians.		First Valerian Laws.
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Rome are built.	602	The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of		Third and greatest invasion of Greece by
		Rome are built.	450	Table 2. Survey of the St. St.

n Hi	al events of the history of the story. The latter is given—Fi
ру с	ountries.
B. 0 480	Battle of Salamis-victory of Themisto-
	Xerxes destroys Athens. First invasion of Sicily by Carthage. Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at
479-	Himera. Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406). 450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches
479	Himera. Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406). 450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens. Occupation of Athens by Mardonius. Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
477	Siege of Sestos.
	v eiences.
475- 474 471 471	Esther and Mordecal. Banishment of Themistocles.
411	Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403). First Pubillian Laws. Election of plebeian magistrates given to
470	the Comitia Tributa—Rome. Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
469	Antium (Rome) taken. Suicide of Appius Claudius. Pericles begins to take part in the pub- lic affairs of Athens.
408	Birth of Socrates.
466	Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Diogenes of Appolonio ficurishes. Flight of Themistocles to Persla. Siege of Naxos.
*	Battles at the Eurymedon. Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
465	Xerxes I, assussinated, Reign of Artaxerxes I, in Persia, Revolt of Thasos.
464	Nerxes I, assassinated. Reign of Artaxerxes I, in Persia. Revolt of Thasos. Revolt of the Helots at Sparta. Third Messenian War. Sparta defeats Messenia. Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357).
460	Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates
459	(both died in B. C. 357). The Athenian in Egypt. Gorgias flourished.
458	Commission of Erra to rebuild Jerusalem. Birth of Lyslas the orator (died 378).
457 456	Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome. Defeats the Equi. Battle of Tanagra. The Lower Walls of Athens completed.
451	The Long Walls of Athens completed. The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of
419	laws instituted.
	mus in Cyprus. Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
448	First Decembrate abolished. Appins Claudius, Rome, Valerian and Horatian Laws. Tyramy of the second Decembrate. Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
	Secession of the Second Decemvirate. Secession of the Plebs from Rome, Abdication of the Decemvirs. Second Sacred War in Greece.
447 446	Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens, Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and de-
445	Photo and a second a second and
	Sparta concluded. Decline of the Athenian Empire. Revolt of Eubea and Megara. Canulcian Laws, Rome. Nehemiah governor of Judea. Athenian Colony to Thurii. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens, Birth of Xenophon about this time (died
444	Athenian Colony to Thuris. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Pith of Vanorhon about this time (died.)
	359). Commission of Nehemiah. The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
443-	Roman Consular Tribunes established.
443 442	Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
440	consuls.
440-	430 The Samian war. Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles. Death of Spurius Melius—Rome, Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
436	Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
434	cans. Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
431	Athens and a confederacy with Sparta
	Attens. Potitica besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429). Denth of Pericles. Rise of Cleon.
	Volsci defeated.
430 429	The plague at Athens. Plato born (died 347). Siege of Platea. Naval victories of Phormio. Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
428 427	
ŲS.	First Athenian expedition to Sicily, First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited, Corevrean massacre.
426 425	Demosthenes in Etolia. Destruction in Fidene.
424	dianus. Sphacteria taken. Darius II. reigns in Persia.
428	Congress of Sicilians at Gela. Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian af-
423	The Samanites (Rome) capture Valternium.
419 418	Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324). Battle of Mantines. Spartons defeated by Athens.
415	The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies. Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians un-
414 413	Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelip-
412	Constitution of the Four Hundred at
410	Athens. Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persi- ans. Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Continue They continue seventy
200	The minus continue seventy

ans.
410 Beginning of the wars of Carthage. They conti

years. 409 Three plebeian questors of l

Themisto-	B. C. 409	Second invasion of Sicily by the Carth-
arthage.	407	aginians. The Volscians defeat the Romans. Rhodes founded.
y Gelon at	406	Battle of Arginuse. Condemnation of the ten generals.
C. 406), 28) teaches	405	Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years. The siege of Veii, Rome.
donius. and Mycsle		Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I.
	404	Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War. Government of the Thirty Tyrants at
of Athens. with the		Athens. Spartan supremacy.
	403	Death of Alcibiades.
B, C. 403).	409	Thrasybulus restores democratic govern- ment at Athens. Birth of Phocion (died 317).
es given to	401	Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of
Persians at		ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins.
	401- 400	-384 Ctesias flourished. Mulachi,
in the pub-	399 398 396	Death of Socrates. Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas. First Campaign of Agestlaus in Asia. The Roman dictator Camillos captures
Argives.		The Roman dictator Camillos captures Veii,
rsla.	395	Greecian coalition against Sparta; Lysun- der slain.
re defeated	a1/±	Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
ersia.		The Corinthian War begins. The second battle of Coronea. The Long Walls of Athens restored by
ia.	393	The Long Walls of Athens restored by Corion. Veii stormed by Hamillus,
	891 890	Camillus impeached and exiled, Battle of Allia.
455.) Hippocrates		The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt, Siege of the Capitol.
	889	Victory of Dionysius at Helorus, Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city
l Jernsalem. lied 378).		The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
Rome.	387	rebuilt. Peace of Antalcidas, Persia, Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia, End of the Corinthian War. Capitoline games established in Rome. Defeat of the Persians under Evagorus, Birth of Aristotle.
completed.	385	Capitoline games established in Rome. Defeat of the Persians under Evagorus,
or code of	384	Birth of Aristotle. Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
ns at Sala-	383	Battle of Lecheum. The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379.
to save her	382	Seizure of the Cadmen at Thebes by Phedibas.
	380	Birth of Demosthenes (died 322). Death of Aristophanes. Height of Spartan power. Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
nvirate. Rome,	379 378	Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas. The Athenians allied with Thebes.
	876	The Athenians allied with Thebes. Roman civil war between patricians and pleberans. Law passed that one consul shall be a
Athens, n and de-	875	Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian. Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
Athens and	879 871	Victory of Epaminondas over the Spar-
ire.	370	tans at Leuctra, Foundation of Megapolis, Jason of Phere assassinated, Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
	867	Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek to
Athens, time (died		Persia. Aristofle goes to Athens, and remains
1t.	866	Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years. Licinian laws passed at Rome. Joshua slain by the High Priest, Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264). Institution of preforship and curule edileship at Rome. First Plebeian consul elected. Great Placie at Rome.
ns built by		Birth of Zeno, the Stole (died 264). Institution of preforship and curule
censors and	365	First Plebeian consul elected. Great Planie at Rome.
instead of	362-	Great Plague at Rome. Legend of M. Curtius846 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etrus- cans and Hernicans.
by Pericles.		Battle of Mantinea (circa). Victory and death of Epaminondas.
ne. lumnius.	360	The Samaritans build the Temple at
the Etrus-	858	Kingdom of Pontus founded. Beginning of the Social War in Greece. Siege of Chios and Byzantium.
Coreyra.	357-	Amphipolis taken by Philip II. 352—347 Roman laws of debt.
between	950	Phoeian (or Sacred) War begins. Expedition of Dion to Sicily. Sacred Sarred War the Phoeians have
with Sparta twenty-seven defeat of	200	Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphipolis taken by Philip II. 252—347 Roman laws of debt. Phocian (or Sacred) War hegins. Expedition of Dion to Sicily. Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi. Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned. Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse. Cains Marcius Ratilus first Plebelan Dictator at Rome.
enians (tak-		Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse.
	355	End of the Social War in Greece.
Equi and		Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chos and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
	354 353 352	Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian. Siege of Methone, Greece. Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
	-004	archy.
Sicily.	851	C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor, Rome.
s exhibited.	350 348	Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon. The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls, Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon, Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
ed by Log-	346	Treaty between Carthage and Rome. Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
		Surrender of Phoeis to Philip, End of the Sacred War. Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic Council,
Athenian af-	343	Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
ture Valter-		First Samnite war begins. Battle of Mt. Gaurus. Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
es. (died 324).		Expulsion of Dionysius. Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
	842	Roman Genucian laws. Mutiny at Lantule, Rome.
esies. thenians un-	342-	-341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to
as to Gelip-	840	Birth of Epicurus (died 270). Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
and Persia.		Philip. Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimisus. Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome. Second Roman Publikan laws. Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians. Philip general of the Apunhyctionia
Hundred at	889	Second Roman Publish laws. Third Sacred War begins between Philip.
Syracuse and	888	THINK BUILTING OF THE WHILE AND ADDRESS OF
ome elected.	1	League. Battle of Cherones. Philip subjugates Greece.
		The second second

B. C.	Diest Barrey District
337 387—	First Roman Plebeian pretor. 385 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious. Murder of Philip.
386	Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
835	Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens
334	having submitted. Battle of the Granicus. Macedonian Empire formed.
883	Alexander invades Persia. Battle of Issus.
832	Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander. Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egyp
	by Alexander. Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.
	Egyptian village khacotis. Treaty between Alexander and Rome. Alexander visits Jerusalem and worship
331	at the Temple. Phenicia subdued by Alexander.
	Battle of Arbela. Subjugation of Persia. Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
880	Demosthenes' oration for the crown.
327-	Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire. 325 Campaigns of Alexander in India
	Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
326 324 323	Roman servitude for debt abolished. Exile of Demosthenes, Death of Alexander at Eabylon. Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as
	Regent,
	Antipater in Macedonia, Lysimachus in Thrace, Cassander in Greece,
	Antigonus in Syria. Eumenes in Cappadocia. Seleacus at Babylon. Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-on-
	Seleucus at Babylon. Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-on- years.
	years. Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeat Athens and allies. Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives th Egyptian Kingdom. Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
322	Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.
321	Soter I. First war among the "successors of Alexander." Battle of the Caudine Forks.
,	Alexander." Battle of the Caudine Forks, Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and
320	pass under the Samnite yoke. Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
020	Revolt of Phenicia, Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene
317 315	Agathocles at Syracuse. Theses rebuilt by Cassander.
314	Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia. Palestine under Antigonus. Roman victory at Cinna.
313 312	Roman victory at Cinna. Samnite victory at Lantule. Battle of Gaza.
	Battle of Gaza. Victory of Ptolemy and Selencus ove Demetrius Poliorocetes. Demetrius Fing of Folians
	Pyrrhus King of Epirus. Appius Claudius censor. Appian Way and aqueduct. The great Roman military road com
312-	nieted.
311- 310	-160 Sandracottus, Indian empire. -809 The Etruscan War. L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator. Agathocles defeated at Himera.
308	Agathocles defeated at Himera. Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeat
307- 304	Agathocles defeated at Himera. Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeat the Tuscans at Vadimon805 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes. Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius. Battle of Insis between Ptolemy Sote
301	Buttle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Sote and Anticonus. Final division of Alexander's dominions
800	Athenian democracy restored.
	India; makes a treaty with Seleucus Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
299 298	Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius
200	Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns h India; makes a treaty with Seleucus Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus. Light-house on island of Pharos erected Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius Cans, Umbrians and Gauls). Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites The Capitoline wolf.
296 295	The Capitoline wolf. Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum. Execution of C. Pontius. The Third Samnite War ends in sub
292 290	Execution of C. Pontius. The Third Samnite War ends in sub- jugation to Rome.
287	jugation to Rome. Birth of Archimedes (died 212). The Hortensian Law passed at Rome plebiscita declared binding on all th
286	plebiscita declared binding on all the
285	people. Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and
284	Alexandrian Library founded by Protein
284	Soter. The Etolian League formed. Ringdom of Pergamus founded. Renewed Gallie and Etruscan War. Second battle of Lake Vadimon. Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
281	Renewed dame and Education No. Second battle of Lake Vadimon. Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus Rome at war with Tarentum.
m	Rome at war with Tarentum. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Se leucus at Corupedion. Typical between twelve cities
280	of Achea established.
	Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
279	First Plebeian censor at Rome.
	Asculum.
277	Legonie between Athens, Sparta an
	Egypt. The Septuagint written. The Gauls settle in Galatia. Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
276 274	The great wall of China built (?). Battle of Beneventum. Rome victoriou
273	Birth of Eratosthenes—ded 195. The great wall of China huilt (?). Battle of Beneventum. Rome victoriou and Pyrrhus leaves Italy. Egyptian embassy to Rome. Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon. Silver money first coined at Rome.
272 269	Hiero II. of Syracuse.
268	Berosus flourished. Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
	Berosus hourisned. Antigonis of Macedon takes Athens. Rome supreme over all Italy. First Punic War begins. Carthage disputes Rome's Empire. Carthage disputes Rome's (Parian) ma
	ble ends.
260	First Roman fleet launched. Victory of Duilius off Myle.
260- 256	Rise of Parthia. —230 Reign of Asoka in India. Naval victory of Regulus over the Car
	thaginians at Lenomos. Invasion of Africa.
255	The Arsacide. Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
254	Evacuation of Africa. The Kingdom of Dactia.
250	dom under Arsaces. Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247	Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria. Restores the Egyptian gods carried o
245	Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
241	Leagues. Defeat of Carthaginians by Catalus
J 500	the Egates insule. End of the First Punic War,
	Sicily made a Roman Province, Atalus, King of Pergamus.

B. C.
240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
238 Date of the decree of Canopus, tablet of San.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginiums.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the 143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died beian pretor. War begins; after two ans are victorious. 70). 142 Scipio Africanos (Minor) Roman Censor. 140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91). Simon made hereditary prince of the rius Codomanus, ys Thebes; is chosen of the Greeks, Athens ted. Romans.

235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.

234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.

233 Antigouus Doson in Macedon.

220 Athens joins the Achean League.

227 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.

226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.

226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.

227 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.

228 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.

Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia. and Tyre besieged by and conquest of Egypt pt, founded on the ge Rhacotis. Alexander and Rome. Jerusalem and worships phia. Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.

221 Battle of Sellasis.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Acheans against Etolians.
220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
219 Antiochus overruns Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyriun war.
218 Second Punic War begins,
Hannibal marches from Spain across the
Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
Battles of the Ticinius and the Trebia,
and defeat of Scipio.
217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius
defeated.
217 The two Scipios sent to Spain. 221 Battle of Sellasia. tion for the crown.

part of the Macedonian of Alexander in India. henes, der at Eabylon. eded by Perdiccas as defeated.

217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.

216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.

Revolt of Capua.

Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.

214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.

214 First Commercial War.

Byzantium and Rhodes.

215 Battle of Antiorgis.

Greek works of art brought to Rome.

216 Greek works of art brought to Rome.

217 Greek works of art brought to Rome.

218 Greek works of art brought to Rome.

219 Battle of Antiorgis.

Capua recovered by Rome.

Conquest af Judea by Antiochus.

Hannibal before Rome.

208 Battle of Metaurus.

Battle of Blinga.

207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.

Gold money first coined in Rome.

205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.

206 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.

207 Battles of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa.

Siege of Utica.

208 Hannibal leaves Italy.

Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.

209 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.

201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.

200—197 First Macedonian War.

Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.

198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.

Syria becomes independent of Egypt.

197 Battle of Cynocephale.

Philip defeated by Flaminius.

Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.

The Rosetta Stone written.

196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.

Hannibal joins Antiochus, first systematic astronomer.

195 Bitth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.

196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.

Hannibal joins Antiochus, first systematic astronomer. 217 The two Scipios sent to Spain. 216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss. lon. War, lasts twenty-one cedonian general, defeats ies. amed Soter, receives the dom.
I to Egypt by Ptolemy ng the "successors of udine Forks, defeated by Pontius and Samnite yoke, akes Jerusalem. in Egypt and Cyrene, emy and Seleucus over aqueduct. an military road comn War, sor, Roman Dictator, ted at Himera. Ciminian Hills; defeats at Cyprus and Rhodes. by Demetrius, between Ptolemy Soter Alexander's dominions. of Alexander's dominions, and restored. Sandracottus) reigns in a treaty with Seleucus, thitoch by Seleucus, island of Pharos erected, and taken by Demetrius, War. (Samnites, Etrass and Gauls). Leader of the Samnites, wolf. tronomer.

192—188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
Philogenen pretor of the Achean
League.
Greece declared free from Macedon by olf. defeats the Samnites, Gauls at Sentinum, Greece declared free from Macedon by Flanninus.
Philopemen defeats Nubis, of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achean League.
190 Battle of Magnesia.
188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopemen.
184 Death of Plantus.
183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achean League.
182—174 Encroachments of Massinissa.
181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.
179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
171—168 Second Macedonian War.
170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died.
76).
168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Pau-Pontius. nite War ends in subtome.
des (died 212).
Law passed at Rome;
ared binding on all the es in favor of his son, who becomes Ptolemy II. Egypt rose to a high he nations in power and ary founded by Ptolemy gue formed.
rgamus founded,
and Etruscan War.
f Lake Vadimon.
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
ith Tarentum.
ated and slain by Seusedion. 168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Pau-lus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province. Eumenes II. visits Rome. Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem. Beginning of the Maccabean war of inpedion.
between twelve cities blished. ensor at Rome. defeated by Pyrrhus at

mius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman province.
145 Piolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra,
widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.
Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.

Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.
Death of Viriathus—Rome.
Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.

188 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).

180 Hycanus Governor of Judea.

134—132 Servile War in Sicily.

Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.

183 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.

Gracchus murdered.

Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome. Ringdom of Pergamus bequatation for the Rome.

180 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.

Hycramus subdues Idumen and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.

125 Rise of the Essence.

Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders,

L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished. ished.

123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
Roman Golony sent to Carthage.

121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered.
Metullius leader of Roman Senate.

120 Parthians subdue Bactria.
117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.
118 Birth of Varro (died 28).
113 The Teutones and Cimbra invade Gaul.
111—106 The Jugorthine War—peace concluded. 111—106 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.

War renewed two years later,
Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.

109—101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.

109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.
Atricus born (died B. C. 32).

106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.

102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix),
Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.

101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.

Battle of Campus Raudius.

100 Birth of Julius Cesar.

C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.

L. App. Saturnius Tribune (Rome).

96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.

97 Sulla on the Euphrates.

90—88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy. The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.

88—84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridatics seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expul-—84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridatics seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
Sulla occupies Rome.
Marius retakes Rome.
Prosperition. Proscription.

86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebas.

Death of Marius and return of Sulla. 86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebas.
Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).

85 Tigranes at war with Rome.
84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.
83 War with Marian party in Italy.
Tigranes I, of Armenia annexes Phrygia.
85 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
87 Thebes destroyed.
88 Second Civil War.
Victory at the Colline gate.
Occupation of Rome.
Sulla becomes Dictator.
79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
79—72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
88 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
74—65 Third Mithridatic War.
74—66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.
73—71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
80 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
81 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
81 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
82 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
83 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
84 Pompey subdues the pirates.
85 Lucullus recalled.
86 Pompey subdues the pirates.
86 Lucullus recalled.
87 Pompey subdues the pirates.
86 Lucullus recalled.
87 Pompey subdues the pirates.
87 Pompey subdues the pirates.
88 Pompey subdues the pirates.
89 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
80 Pompey subdues the pirates.
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81 Pompey subdues the pirates.
82 Pompey subdues the pirates.
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88 Pompey subdues the pirates.
89 Pompey subdues the pirates.
80 Pompey subdues the pirates.
81 Pompey subdues the pirates.
81 Pompey subdues the pirates.
81 Pompey subdues the pirates. 22). 65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. S). Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pom-64 Birth of Messalla (died 4). Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under 63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome,
Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
Birth of Seneca (died 80).
59 Birth of Livy (died A, D. 17).
58 The Gallic War begins.
Cicero bunished.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetti and Ariovistus defeated. dependence.

Athenians attack Oropus.

167 Judas Muccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.

Romans rayage Epirus and Achea. Romans ravage Epirus and Achea,
166 Rededication of the Temple,
One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Romans ravage Epirus and Achea,
Rededication of the Temple.
One thousand Achean imprisoned at
Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at
Rome.
166—145 Hipparchus flourishes.
165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
164 Death of Antiochus.
He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Enpator,
who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman
orator (died 90).
161 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.
Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and
Critolans to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.
160 Bactrians in India.
159 Death of Terence.
155 Athenians fined by Rome.
155 Athenians fined by Rome.
156 War in Spain.
150—138 Lusitanian War.
Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
149 Third Punic War begins.
Scipio invades Africa,
Andriscus in Maccadonia.
148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.
147 The Achean war with Rome begins.
Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed
by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mumnius.
Province of Africa constituted.

er's system. Death of Herod, king of Judea. 1. D. and three legions by the Germans under
Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.
Banishment of Ovid.
14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Artatanus in Parthia.
14—16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
19 Death of Germanicus.
War between Artabarus and Marbad.
20 Valerius Maximus.
M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome.
23 Pretorian camp at Rome.
24—27 Tiberius retires to Capre.
25 Tontius Pilate governor of Judea.
26—27 Tiberius retires to Capre.
26 The Crucifixion, according to Euseblus.
Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other
authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper
year.
Artivation I. banished. Cieero banished.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
End of the Seleucide.
Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.
55—54 Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.
54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
52—51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
Murder of Claudius by Milo.
51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.
49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey. Pompey driven from Haly.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
47 Cesar again dictator.
War in Egypt.
Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
45 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
His triumphs. 66 His triumphs.
45 War in Spain.
Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pomperans.

Cesar Puter Patrie Imperator, for life,
Dictator. Dictator.
First year of Julian calendar.
44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assas-Antony becomes muster of Rome.

authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
Agrippina I. banished.

31 Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.

37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97).

40 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch—died 120.

41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.

42 Claudius conquers Mauretania.
Birth of Quintilian—died 118.

43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
Successes of Aulus Plautius.
Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province. becomes emperor.

Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).

Corbulo in Parthia.

Britannicos poisoned by Agrippiana.

Agrippiana murdered by Nero.

Parthia and Armenia at war. on Josephus governor of Gamtee.

7 Nero at the Olympic games.

8 Death of Nero.
Galla becomes emperor.

60 Civil war at Rome.
Otho kills himself.
Vitellius killed.

70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.
Vespasian emperor at Rome.

70—80 Colosseum at Rome built.

71 The Gates of Jamus closed.
Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
Philosophers expelled from Rome.
Reform of Treasury, Rome.

71—75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from
Rome by Vespasian.

78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor.

79 Herculaneum and Pompeli destroyed by
an eruption of Vesuvius.

9 Death of Pliny, the Elder.
The Laccoon group sculptured. Nero at the Olympic games. an eruption of Vesuvios.

70 Death of Pliny, the Elder.

The Laccoon group sculptured.

80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.

Amphitheatre of Verona built.

81 Domitian emperor of Rome.

82 Rome wars with Chatti.

83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.

84 Agricola defeats the Calcdonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.

85 Agricola recalled to Rome.

86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Gate or Dalia.

Quadi and Marcomanni.

91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.

95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.

8t. John banished to Patmos.

96 Domitian killed.

Nerva becomes emperor.

Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).

96—98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.

98 Trains emperor of Rome. lands.

98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
103 Rirth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
103—107 Subjugation of Dacia.

A. D.
104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian
(died 180).
114—117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
117 Hadrian emperor.
He abandous the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page).
Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200. 44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
48 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.
Battle of Mutina.
Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
End of the Ragida.
42 Battle of Philippi.
42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius.
The Triumviri masters of the Roman world. Statues of Antonious (Hadriun's page).
Birth of Ineneus, Bishop of Lyons; died
200.
Birth of Lucian; died 200.

121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.
Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.

125 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.

130 Birth of Appuleius,
Birth of Galen; died 200.
Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.

132 Second Jewish War.
Barchochebas, lender of the Jews,
Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.

135 Dispersion of the Jews.
138 Antonios Pius, emperor.
The empire at peace,
Faustina I. flourishes,
Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke)
built.

139 Conquests of Lolkius Urbicus in Britain.
140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.
145—175 Fustiana II. flourishes.
147 Development of Homan civil laws,
150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces,
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus Joint
emperors.
161—166 Pestilence and famine at Rome. 41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tar-Sus.

40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.
Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.

37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the
Romans. Romans.
Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).
Lepidus deprived of power.
Defeat of Antony in Parthia.
34 Antony invades Armenia.
32 War between Octavius and Antony.
31 Battle of Actium.
Establishment of the Roman Empire.
30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.
Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.
Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome. Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.
The Gates of Janus shut.
Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.
Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.
Tiridates seeks Roman court,
Defeat of Romans in Arabia.
Death of Marcellus.
Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.
Roman standards restored by Parthia,
India embassy to Rome.
Death of Dionysus of Halicarnassus.
Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
Agrippa invades Asia.
Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
German war; Roman defeat under Loilius. comperors.

161—166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.

162 Rome wars with Parthia.

163 Persecution of Christians.

166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.

167—180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, 166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
167—180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
169 Death of L. Verus.
Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
176 Rome quells rebellion in Syria.
177 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
Advance of the Goths.
178 Goths attack Dacia.
180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
Statue of Aurelius erected.
Perennis prefect of Pretorians.
181 Successes of Ulpius Marcellus in Britain.
182 Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
185 Birth of Origen (died 253).
186 Oleander prefect of Pretorians.
180 Birth of Tertullian (cded 240).
192 Britanicus, as gladiator, killed.
193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
194 Septimius Severus and killed.
194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Defeat and death of Niger.
196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Battle of Lyons.
Desath of Albimus.
198 Caracalla named Augustus,
198 Caracalla named Augustus,
202 Persecution of the Christians.
204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
211 Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
212 Geta murdered. livs.

15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti,
12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
11—9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia
and Dalmatia.
9 Death of Drusus.
8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.
4 Burth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system. Tiberius commands on the Rhine. Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65). Judea a Roman province under Syria. Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.

212 Geta murdered.
Caracalla, sole emperor.
213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
217 Macrimus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus emperor.
223 Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.
227 Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Arta-xerxes). of the Sassanide by Ardshir (ArtaXCYXES).

228 Ulpian (lawyer) died.
231 Persian War begins.
233 Triumph of Severus.
235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds
to the throne.
236 Persecution of the Christians.
238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinu
(jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by
Philip the Arabian.
249 Decius emperor of Rome.
250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians. Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province.
Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
London founded by the Romans.
Birth of Juvenal—died 180 (?).
Thrace directly Roman.
The Frisians subdued by Rome.
Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken
prisoner to Rome.
Claudius marries Agrippiana IL, and
adopts Nero.
South Britain a Roman province.
Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero
becomes emperor. 250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.

First invasion of the empire by the Goths.

251 Death of Decius and his son.

252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.

253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.

First appearance of the Franks in Gaulabout this time.

254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.

258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.

259 Bapor ravages Syria.

Valerian taken prisoner.

260 Gallienus sole emperor. Paul at Malta, surrection of the Britons under Boa-Insurection of the Britons under Boadicea.
Victory of Suctonius Paulinus.
Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.
Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.
Kome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
Josephus governor of Gallilee.
Nero at the Olympic games. 260 Gallienus sole emperor.

The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 208.

The Macadania and Asia Minor. The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 208.
262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Antioch taken by Sapor.
263 The Franks invade Gaul.
267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
268 Claudius emperor.
269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni. Zenobia queen of Palmyra,
272 Expedition of Anrelian to Palmyra,
273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia, 274 Birth of Constantine (died 337). Tacitus emperor. Probus emperor. Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul. 277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
282 Carus emperor,
Expedition to the East.
284 Diceletian emperor of Rome.
286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
280 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
292 Constantius and Galerius named Cesars.
Division of the empire.
296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near
Langres.

Langres.
Defeat of Narses.
308 Persecution of the Christians by Diocle-

tian. 305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.

Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Beginning of monsticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.

306 Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops,
Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.
Elevation of Licinius.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL 'AND MODERN HISTORY.					
A. D. 311 Rome proclaims Christianity. Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecu-	A. D. 493 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and	A. D. 799 The Avare subdued by Charlemagne, 800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; be-	A. D. 1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.	A. D. 1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.	
tion of the Christians. 312 Defeat and death of Maxentius. 313 Defeat and death of Maximian. Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Id-	Hungary, capital at Ravenna. 495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain, Gerdic tounds the Kingdom of Wessex. 496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.	comes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. 802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Nov-	Burno founds Carthusians. 1087 William II. crowned King of England. 1088 Urban II. Pope.	1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne. 1241 Prose Edda. 1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of	
cinius, for general religious toleration, Britain subdued. 814 War between the two emperors. 316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.	501 Laws of Burgundy published, 502 Charbades, the Persian, rayages the Greek Empire. 503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.	gorod, and becomes grand duke. 807 War between Stavs and Polyponnesian Greeks. 814 Lonis L. Emperor, dethroned, but re-	1096 Mantius taken by Henry IV. 1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moore to their aid in driving back the Christians. The Moore defeat the Christians and salze	Haptschak. 1344 Jerusalem seized by the Carismians. Danes invade Russia, and are deteated by Alexander Newski.	
323 Constantine sole emperor. 324 Constantinople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 380 (or 334). 326 First General Council of the Church	506—42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England, 507 Clovis, having conquered the country	817 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.	the Sarucen possessions. 1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.	1245 The Hansestic League formed. 1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.	
meets at Nicea. 386 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.	from the Pyreness to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks. 510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.	820 Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire, founds the Armorian dynasty. 823 In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to	William of Malmesbury. 1006 First Crusade begun. Verse Edda compiled (?). 1008 War between France and England.	1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England, Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years, Mamelukes rule Egypt, 1251 Rise of Medica family in Italy,	
336 Death of Arius. 337 Constantine IL, Constans and Constantius II, joint emperors. Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels.	511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France. Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.	Wessex. 825 The Servians occupy Dalmatta. 827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of all	1009 Death of the Cid. deresalem captured by Godfrey de Bonil- lov. 1100 Henry L crowned King of England.	1251 Rise of Medica family in Italy, 1252 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I, 1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Aus-	
338 Death of Eusebius. 340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420. 347 Synod of Sardica. 348 Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 838).	514 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constanti- nople. 519 Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.	England, 830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France, 839—'40 Louis separates Germany from France.	Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws. 1104 Crusaders capture Acre. 1106 Milan becomes a free republic.	trian Provinces, 1359 Kubla Kabn builds Pekin, 1360 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria, 1262—'68 Barons' Wor in England.	
350—'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius. 354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430), 357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni	527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded. 529 Justinian Code published.	840 Charles the Bald King of France. 841 German princes assert their independ- ence.	Henry I. defects his brother Robert, and gains Normandy. 1707 Aickander I., Scotland. 1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of	1263 Ottocar inherits Cornthia. 1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets. Birth of Dante: died 1881.	
361 Julian emperor. 362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.	534 Belisarius conquers Africa. 538 The Franks appear in Italy.	844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis di- vide the empire. Spain ravaged by the Northmen. S46 The Saracens suck Rome.	1310 Heary V. of Germany invades Italy, 1314 Heary V. marries Matilda of England.	of Anjon. 1288 Ninth Crossde, by Louis IX. and Ed-	
363 Persian War. Julian killed. Jovian emperor.	rayage Milan. 544 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590). 545 The Turks enter Asia. 547 Northumbria founded in Britain.	848 Brittany becomes independent. 850 Russian monarchy established by Rurio. 850(7) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth. 851 Northmen pillage France.	1116 University of Bologna founded. Buelld translated into English. 1319 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable. 1120 Rise of the Lombard (Ifaly) cities.	ward, Prince of Wales. 1270 Louis IX, dies at Corthage. Philip III, (the Hardy) Ring of France. 1271 The English quit Palestine.	
364 Valentinian and Valens joint emperors, Final division of the empire. 367—'69 Theodostus in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.	550 The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc. 552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and	865 Russians attack Constantinople, 867 Bassilian Dynasty founded at Constanti- nople, 869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople.	Shipwreek of Prince William. 1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope. 1124 David I King of Scotland.	1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; Crowned Nov. 20. Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.	
370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul. 373 Death of Athansius. 375 War with the Quadi. Gratian emperor of the West with Val-	Belisarius. 554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy. 558 Clotaire sole ruler in France. 560 Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?).	(Lutin Church.) 571 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton. 573 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho	1125 Era of the glory of Venice, Victories over the Eastern Empire. 1132 Arnold of Brescia, 1135 Stephen becomes King of England,	1278 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him. 1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of	
entinian II. Invasion of the Huns. 376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace,	561 Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. 562 St. Colomba lands in Scotland.	Itigo. 875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.	Henry's daugher, Mand, disputes the crown; civil war ensues. Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.	France. Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria. 1275 Wars of Hobert Bruce and John Baliol	
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?). 378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths, 379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.	 563 Constantinople destroyed by fire. 564 History of Gildas (?). 565 Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent. 568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from 	875—1154 Angle-Saxon Chronicle, 877 Louis II. King of France. 878 Alfred the Great driven from England.	1138 Empress Mand's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. 1139 Portugul becomes a kingdom.	1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded. 1277 Role of the Visconti, Milan.	
881 Second General Council held at Con- stantinople, Pagan rites prohibited.	Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy. 570 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).	879 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople, (Greek Church.) 881 Danes ravage Scotland. 888 Paris attacked by Northmen.	Maud lands in England, and defeats Ste- phen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141. 1143 Moors rebel in Spain.	1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marshfeld. 1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French, Crusade against Aragon; the French ex-	
382 Alaric King of the Goths. 383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain. 390 Final suppression of Paganism. Massacre at Thessalonica.	577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons. 581 Paris mostly destroyed by fire. Sclavonians ravage Thrace.	890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire. Afred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the	1144 Alphonso of Leon deteats the Moors. Wars of the Lombard cities. 1146 Second Crusade; Louis VII, of France and Conrad III, of Germany are de-	pelled. 1288 Wales subjected to England. 1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France. 1286 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.	
Death of Gregory at Nazianzus. 393 Honorius Emperor of the West. 394 Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.	584 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France. 586 Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.	country and causes surveys of the King- dom. 895 Alfred's translations. 896 The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.	feated by Greek trenchery, A. D. 1148. Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily. 1147 Maud is deteated by Stephen, and retires to France.	1285 White Stolected to England. 1286 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France, 1286 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia, 1287 Jewe banished from England. 1288 Nicholas IV. Pope. 1289 Second invasion of the Mongols, 1291 Mamelukes take Acre.	
395 Death of Theodosius. Arcadius emperor of the East. The Huns invade the eastern provinces. 395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died	587 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I. 599 Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope. 595 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.	Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes, 901 Death of Alfred the Great. 904 Russia invades Greek Empire under Oleg.	1150 Arthurian Legends published. 1152 Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany. 1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.	Christian power in Syria destroyed. 1296 Scotland subdued by England. 1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.	
430). Alaric in Greece. Stillicho attains chief power under Hono- rius.	597 St. Augustine arrives in England, 598 Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Chris- tianity, 600 Italy ravaged by Sclavonians.	907 The Russians receive tribute from Con- stantinople, 910 Asser's life of Alfred written.	Malcolm IV. King of Scotland. 1154 Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy. Henry U., King of England, the first	Revolt of Scotland. 1299 Battle of Fulkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.	
396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots. 397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose	603 Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back. 611 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege	911 Death of Loois the Child, last of the German Carolingtans, 912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.	Plantagenet, crowned December 19. Adrian IV. Pope. Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.	Osman I, establishes the Turkish Em- pire. 1300 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia, 1301 Philip IV, quarrels with the Pope.	
of Milan, 398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407). 400 Alaric ravages Italy.	Rome, 612 Jewa persecuted in Spain, 613 Clotaire II. King of France, 614 Jerusalem captured by Persians,	918-34 Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Germany, conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Robemians. 921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.	1156 Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I. 1161 War of Guelphs and Chibellines. 1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.	Charles of Valois in Italy. 1802 First convocation of States-General in France. 1803 Edward I. invades Scotland.	
403 Battle of Pollentia. Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho. 406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.	622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en- ters Medina. The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.	928 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Em- pire. 933 Athelstan ravages Scotland. 934 Henry L of Germany defeats the Danes.	1163 Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands. 1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland. 1166 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.	1305 William Wallace executed. 1306 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scot- land. 1307 Edward II, crowned, July 8, King of	
409 The Roman legious recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418. 410 Sack of Rome by Alaric, Death of Alaric.	628 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King. Revises and publishes the Salic and Ri- parian Laws.	935 Othe the Great, in Germany. 937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.	1167 Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome. The Lombard League formed against the Emperor. 1169 University of Paris founded.	England. 1807—14 Philip suppresses the Knights Temp- lar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.	
Pelagius begins to preach about this time. 412 Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485). 414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Coths, to Placida, daughter of Theo-	680 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet. 632 Death of Mohammed. His religion spreads through Persia.	939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Ca- pet, Count of Paris. 944 Malcolm I. in Scotland. 951 Otho invades Italy.	1176 Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 29. 1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great con-	1308 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France. Albert I., of Austria, attempts to sub-	
dosius the Great. Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years. 420 Death of St. Jerome.	634 The Koran published. 638 Syria occupied by Saracens. Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.	982 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united. 978 Otho II. invades France. 979 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of	quests in Asia, Ireland conquered by the English, 1176 Battle of Deguano, Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard Lengue.	due the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?) 1809 The Swiss revolt successful. 1810 Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.	
Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and his- torian, flourished. 423 Death of Honorius at Rayenna.	639 Omer institutes the new Moslem Calendar. 640 Alexandrian Library burnt. 642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Berni-	982 Battle of Basientello; Otho III. of Ger- many deteated by Greeks and Saracens.	Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England. 1180 Glanvil Chief Justice of England. Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.	1818 Louis V. and Frederick of Austria con- tend for the German Empire. Birth of Beccaccio; died 1375. 1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, un-	
425 Administration of Etius begins, lasting about thirty years. The Traveler's Song published. 428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople,	cians. 653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens. 655 Clothics III. becomes King of France.	987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France. 988 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II, of Russia, and embraces Chris- tianity.	1191 Glanvil makes a digest of English law. 1183 Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy. 1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed	der Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward. Louis IV, King of Germany. Union of France and Navarre.	
banished (435). 429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa. Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsues-	662 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards. 668 Constantinople besieged by Saracens. 672 Saracens driven from Spain.	995 Elfric's Homilies. 996 Otto III. makes the German Emperor elective. Pans made the capital of all France.	to France. 1187 Saludin seizes Jerusalem. 1189 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.	1315—125 Insurrection of English Barons, The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten. 1316 John I., a posthumous son of Louis X.,	
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus. 482 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland. 483 "tilla King of the Huns.	672—"77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain. 678 Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns. Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern	997 Death of St. Adelbert, who first intro- duced Christianity into Prassia. 999 Genbert, Silvester H., Pope. 1000 Genoa, Haly, becomes rich and powerful.	Siege of Acre begun. Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3. Terrible massacre of Jews in London.	King, dies at the age of four days, Philip II. (the Long) King of France, 1321 Death of Dante, 1322 Battle of Muchidorf; Louis V. defeats	
438 Theologian code published. 439 The Vanuan surprise Carthage. 440 Leo I. (the Great's Bishop of Rome. 442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and	Greece. 681 Mebrouth, last of the Merovingians, assissinated. 685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and	1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethel- red. Reign of Robert II, in Burgondy. 1003 Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the	Order of Teutonic Knights established, Henry V. invades Italy. University of Oxford founded,	Frederick, Charles IV. King of France, 1824 Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1884, 1826 Germany invaded by Turks,	
Genseric. 447 Attile in Thrace and Macedon, 446 Messages of the Britons to Etius for aid against the Saxons.	Cornwall. 8ussex united to Wessex. In France, Pepin defeats Thierry. 694 Kent devastated by West Saxons.	messacre. Ethelred flees to Normandy. Malcolm II. King of Scotland. 1013 Sweyn conquers England.	1191 Richard I. joins the Crusades, Acre captured. Jerusalem opened to pilgrim. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.	1327 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England: Independence of Scotland.	
447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire. Theodosius concludes a treaty with At- tila. 449 The Robber Council of Enhesus.	697 Anarcsto becomes the first doge of Ven- ice. 709 The Saracens invited into Spain to over- throw King Roderick.	1014 Battle of Zetunium; Basil II. of Con- stantinople defeats the Bulgariana. 1015 Vladimir I. dies: Russia is divided.	Artois annexed to France. Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000. Richard defeats Saladin.	200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Grenada. 1828 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip VI., of the House of Valois, reigns.	
Landing of the English in Britain. Hengist and Horse in Kent. 450 Death of Theodosius II.	711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians rayage the Eastern Empire. 712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown	Canute divide England. Italy invaded by Northmen. Expulsion of Saraceus.	Richard defeats Saladin. 1198 Innocent III. Pope. 1199 John becomes King of England, May 27. 1200 University of Salamanca founded.	Ivan I. rules Russia. 1329 David II. King of Scotland. 1338 The Scots defeated by Edward at Hali- don Hill.	
451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila. Victory of Etius at Chalons. Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.	by the Arabs. Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of	1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England. 1019 The Moors enter Spain. 1026 Saucho II. of Navarre founds the King-	1203 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora. 1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders. 1204 Normandy lost to England.	1337 War between France and Flanders. Birth of Froissart; died 1401. 1339 First Doge of Genoa appointed. 1340 Birth of Gerhard Groot; died 1380.	
Monophysite controversy begins. 452 Invesion of Italy by Attila. Venice founded. 453 Death of Attils. Dissolution of his em-	714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France. 718 Independent Gothic Monarchy Jounded in the Asturias.	dom of Castile. 1035 Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ram- irez I. 1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.	Latins possess and divide Greece, 1207 Albigensian Crusade. 1208 Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at	Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terri- bly defeated by Alphonso XI., of Cas- tile.	
pire. 454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh. 455 Sack of Rome by Genseric. Intercession of Leo.	718 Leon and Asturias formed into a King- dom by Pelays, who checks the con- quests of the Saracens in Spain. 720 The Saracens are defeated at Constanti-	1039 Duncan L of Scotland murdered by Mac- beth. 1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.	Rome, England interdicted by the Pope, 1209 French Crusade against the Albegeoise, Inquisition established.	1846 Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince. Battle of Durban, in Scotland. Battle of Neville's Cross.	
467 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent. 460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?). 461—67 Rule of Ricimer.	tople. Charles Martel created Duke of France, The Saracens invade France. 730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Em-	The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain. 1041 Danes driven from Scotland. 1042 The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward the Confessor, King of England.	1210 War between Venice and Genoa. 1213 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses, Interdict of England removed. 1214 Alexander II, of Scotland,	1347 The English take Calais. Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.	
462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul. 465 Great fire at Constantinople.	peror Leo. 732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; croshing defeat of the Seracens by the Franks. 739 Charles Martel conquers Provence.	Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III. 1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople. 1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent. 1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the	French defeat Germans at Bouvines, 1215 Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.	1348 University of Prague founded. 1349 Dauphiny annexed to France. The black death in England. 1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II., King of France.	
470 Birth of Boethus (died 320). 475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (honished 478). 476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy. Succession of Western Emperors ends. Chea of the period of Ancient History.	746 Slavic settlements in Greciau Pelopon- nesus: 747 Carloman of France abdicates.	Moors expelled from Italy. Muchally defeated and slain	Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292). 1216 Henry III. becomes King of England, October 28, 1217 Fifth crusade by Germans and Hun-	1352 Marino Fallero at Venice.	
Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.	752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France. 754 Pepin gives Ravenua to the Pope. 755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain. Abderahman I, becomes King of Cordova.	Malcoim III. of Scotland. 1060 Philip I., the Fair, King of France, Lambert of Herzfeld. 1065 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.	garians. 1220 Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.	1354 Rienzi slain at Rome, 1356 Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English detest 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II, captive to London, where he dies.	
	766 Pepin annexes Havenna to the see of Rome. 760 Insurrection of Toledo.	1066 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings. Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.	The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland. 1223 Tartare conquer a large part of Russia. Louis VIII, King of France.	London, where he dies. Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806. 1858 Insurrection of the Jucquerie in France.	
	768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany. 771 Charlemagne rules alone.	Death of Harold. William L., the Norman, crowned King, December 25. 1070 The feudal system introduced in Eng-	1224 Louis frees his serfs. 1226 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.	1860 Feace of Bretigny, between English and French. 1861 Italy overron by the Free Lances. Turks enter Greece.	
Medieval History	772—'85 Charlemagne, after a severe strug- gle, conquers the Saxons; they em- brace Christianity. 774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after con-	land. 1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Skrilies. Hereward in the Isle of Ely. 1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.	1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre. 1229 The Inquisition begun. 1229 Ten years' truce with the Sultan. Jerusalem restored to the Christians.	1362 The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England. 1363 Austria acquires the Tyrol.	
476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the	quering the Lombards. 778 Battle of Roncesvalles. Beginning of the age of chivalry. Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades	Gregory VII. establishes universal cov- ereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.	Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem. Albigenees defeated in France. 1231 University of Cambridge founded. 1332 Fall of Hobert de Burgh.	1864 Charles V. (the Wise) King of France. Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Treaty between Austria and Bohemia. 1866 H. Van Eyck, painter, born.	
477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain. 480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543). 481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.	Spain. 785 Saxous, subdued by Charlemagne, be- come Christians.	Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title, 1075 Odericus Vitalis. 1076 Justice of the Peace appointed. 1077 Henry IV. submifs and does penance, 1081 Italy toyaded by the Germans. 1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.	1238 Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities by Ferdinand III.	1866 H. Van Eyek, painter, born. 1867 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia. 1869 Empire of Tameriane founded. Langland's "Piers Plowman." 1870 Pope Gregory XI, goes to Avignon. 1871 Staart line begins with Robert IL ef	
485 Proclus, philosopher, died. 486 Battle of Soissons. Clovis I. defeats the Gauls. 489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.	787 The Danes land in England. 791—'90 Churlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria. Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain;	in 1685.	1235 The Mongolians invade Russia. 1236 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League. 1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in	Scotland. 1374 Death of Petrarch. Rebellion against the Pope.	
491 Elia founds the Kingdom of Sussex.	independence of Christians established.	Clement III, made Pope by Henry IV.	battle.	1375 Death of Borcaccio.	

DDERN HISTORY. ANCIE

157	100.157-513		ANCIENT,
A. D.		A. D.	
1377 1380	Richard II. Ring of England, June 22. Papacy restored to Rome. Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.	1475 1476 1477	Birth of Sir John Fortesene. Estric of Murten. Russian war with Tariars. Artois and Bargardy united to France
	Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible pub- lished. Thomas A. Kempls born. Russia wars with the Tartars.	1478 1479	by Maximillian's marriage. Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576. Duke of Clarence murdered. Union of Aragon and Castile, under
1881	Charles VI., King of France. Watt Tyler's insurrection in London	1480	Ferdinand and Isabella. Great invasion of Russia by Tartars. Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.
1352	crushed, Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455. "Legend of Good Women," England.	1481	Mohammed II. takes Otranto.
1888 1885	The Tartars burn Moscow. Death of John Wyckliffe. John of Glaunt in Spain.	1482	Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund. Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.
1386	Battle of Lempach; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke	1483	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520. Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512. Edward V. made King of England; April
1387	Leopold. German Empire divided. Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1448.		Samurdered in the Tower. Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.
1388	Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.	4404	Charles VIII. King of France. Birth of Luther; died 1546. Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da
1389 1390	Marguret of Norway. The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia. Robert III. King of Scotland.	1484	fe at Seville. Bosworth Field.
1392	Robert III, King of Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published. J. Van Eyck, painter, born. The Portuguese discover the Cape of	1486	August 23, death of Richard I. Henry VII. crowned. Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of
1395	Good Hope. Tameriane, the Tartar, invades Russia.		B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.
1396	The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries. Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Ba- jazet I., defeat the Hungarian Chris-	1487	The Court of the Star Chamber insti- tuted in England. Province joined to France
1897	tians. Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lollards.	1488	War between Russia and Sweden. The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.
1899	Union of Calmar	1490 1491	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished. Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany, Alexander VI. Pope.
1400	Henry IV. crowned King of England, Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded. Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.		Sevnigorod defeats and annihilates the Tartars.
1401	Death of Chaucer and Froissart. Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.	1492	Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cubs, October 28; Hayti, De-
1402	Battle of Angora; Timour the Tartar de- feats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.		cember 6. Ferdinand conquers Grenada and de- stroys the Moorish power in Spain.
1405 1406	Masscoto, painter, born. Prince James of Scotland captured. Albany, regent, in Scotland. France interdicted by the Pope.		Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.
1407 1409	France interdicted by the Pope, Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.	200	Henry sells the sovereignty of France. Warbook's insurrection; quelled in 1498. Spanish persecution of the Jews.
1410	Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.	1493	Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain. League between Russia and Denmark.
	Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scots.	1494	Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534. Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.
	Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of England.	1495	Lollards persecuted in England. Poynings' Act in Ireland.
1414	Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII, deposed. Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of	1496	Naples lost to Charles. Spain accrues to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Ara- gon and Castile.
1415	Germany. Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.	1497	Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and
1416	at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.	1498 1499	Louis XII. King of France. The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.
1417	a severe war ensues. Cobham burnt.		Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain. Swiss Confederacy independent.
1420		1500	Perkin Warbeck executed. Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26. Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil,
1422	and Engiand.	1501	May 8, Brasle and Schaffhausen Join the Swiss Confederation.
1423 1425	War between Milan and Venice.	1502	Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.
1429	feats the English at Patay, and drives		Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of
	them from all their conquests in France except Calais. Charles VIII. King of France.	4500	Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands, discovers and names Por- to Bello, November 2. Reign of Monteruma in Mexico.
1430	Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in Decem- ber. Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.	1503	Portuguese in India.
1431	Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Medici at Florence. Joan of Arc burned at Ronen,	1504	Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575.
1433	Council of Paste.		Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius. Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, No-
1435	Birth of Thomas Malory. Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy. Sicily and Naples united.	1505 1506	vember 7. Birth of John Knox; died 1572. Death of Columbus, May 20; he was
1436	End of Hussite wars. War of Turks with Venice.		treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government. Buchanan born; died 1582.
1487	and the state of t		Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Hol- land. Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552.
	Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bo- hemia and Hungary, and is made Em- peror of Germany.	1508	Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.
1438	The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Ger-	1509	ries Catherine of Aragon.
1430	Title of Emperor limited to the Aus-	1510	Execution of Dudley and Empson.
144	garians.	1511	Ojedo founds San Sebastian. Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.
144	5 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.	1512	saries.
144	Duke of Gloucester murdered.		Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast. Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.
145	Alphonso V. at Aragon, Peacock's "Repressor."	1513	Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1694. Navarre annexed to Spain. England invades France.
145	Early English Ballads. Birth of Dunoar; died 1530.		Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat, Scotland invades England.
145	2 Earl Douglas murdered by James II. The Archduchy of Austria created, with		Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balbon crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.
145	H.; end of the Eastern Empire.	1514	Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.
145	End of the Prench and English wars. The Mazarin Bible issued. 5-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI.	151	5 Battle of Marignano. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.
W	and the Duke of York, afterwards Ed- ward IV, Battle of St. Albans.		Maximillian I. secures the Hungarian succession.
145	Hungarians. 7 Frederick III. divides Austria with his	1	Francis I, becomes King of France. First English prose history. Birth of St. Theresa; dled 1582.
146	60 Birth of Skelton; died 1528,	151	Role of Cardinal Ximenes. Charles I. King of Spain.
	The Turks conquer Greece. 61 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of Eng-	151	Accession of the House of Austria. Turks gain Egypt. 7 Europeans first obtain a footing in China.
14	Louis XI. King of France. 12 Ivan, the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire. 13 Turkish war with Venice.		Selim I. detests Mameinkes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Lather begins the work of reformation
14	Close of Anstria's war with Frederick		in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.
11	64 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis. 67 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.		Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
14	 The Coventury mysteries. 170—'92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished. 171 League of Italian cities against the 	151	Birth of Surrey; died 1547. 18 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain. 19 Cortex lands in Mexico.
	William Caxton establishes first English	98	Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V. 20 "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of
150	printing press. Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker. Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.		Francis I. with Henry VIII. Balhoa passes through Magellen's Straits.
1	178 Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1656.	151	
1	474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1535. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.	1	Conquest of Mexico by Cortex. Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
1	475 Edward IV invades France. Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.	15	France and Spain at war. 22 Correst made governor of Mexico by Charles V.
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		SUPPLEMENT XIII.	
ANCIENT,	· ME	DIEVAL AND MODERN	F
ohn Fortescue.	A. D. 1522	First Scotch invasion of England.	1
ten. vith Tartars. argundy united to France	1523	First Scotch invasion of England. The Louvre, Paris, commenced, Italian League against Francis I. Clement VII. Pope at Rome. Berner's Froissart. Hendler's appropriate by the Spaniards.	
ian's marriage. n. painter; died 1576. nce murdered.		Berner's Froissart. Honduras conquered by the Spaniards. Verazzani's discoveries in North Amer-	
agon and Castile, under nd Isabella. of Russia by Tarters.	1524	Birth of Rousard; died 1586. Settlement of New France (Canada).	
er in Russia destroyed, takes Otranto, of Nurenberg, purchases	1525	Battle of Pavia. Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner	
the title of the Czar of		by Charles V. Peasants' War in Germany. Albert of Brandenburg embraces Letheranism and becomes Duke of East- Prussia and Fief of Poland. Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hun- eary to Austria.	
nel, painter; died 1520. en Hawes; died 1512. de King of England; April in the Tower.	1526	Prussia and Fief of Poland. Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hun- gary to Austria.	ľ
in the Tower. surps the throne, June 25. King of France.		gary to Austria. Pixarro discovers the coast of Quito. Selim I, defeats the Hungarians. Mongol dynasty founded in India. Tyndale's new Testament published.	100
er; died 1546. by Turks; first auto da	1527	Panal war	
ath of Richard I.		Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.	1
s Elizabeth, daughter of	1528	Birth of Camoens; died 1579. Sackville, earliest dramatist, born. Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast. Constable Bourbon at Rome.	
Cape of Good Hope. the Star Chamber insti- gland.		Constable Bourbon at Rome, James V., of Scotland, reigns. Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588. Diet at Spiers, Germany. Turks invade Austria.	1
Russia and Sweden. of the Guard organized in	1529	France and Sport sign means of beare as	
Vinci, painter, flourished, marries Anne of Brittany, Pope.	1530	Cambria. Sir Thomas More, Chancellor. The Augsburg Confession published.	1
feats and annihilates the		Persecution of Protestants begun in France. Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.	1
s from Spain, August 3, ers America, October 12; ba, October 28; Hayti, De-		Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland. Italy conquered by Charles V.	-
nquers Grenada and de- loorish power in Spain, poisons Pope Alexander	1581	Russia makes peace with the Turtars. League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes. New Yorks and Colony in South Amer-	I I
he sovereignty of France. arrection; quelled in 1498.		ica. San Vincente founded.	94
arcelona, between France		Royal printing press established in France. Elliot's "Governor" issued.	
n Russia and Denmark. eggio, painter; died 1534. invades Italy and conquers	1582	Death of Zwingle; born 1484. France annexes Brittany. Conquest of Peru begins.	
ested in England. in Ireland, Charles.	1533	Calvin at Geneva. Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty. Henry divorces Catherine, and marries	
to Austria by the marriage with the heiress of Ara-		Anne Boleyn. Birth of Montague; died 1592. The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded. The Anshaptist war; they capture Mun-	1
astile. 's Labrador, June 26; and son's Bay, July 3.	1534		1
ng of France. nite with Venice and seize		Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom. Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the	
anto; victory of the Turks. expelled from Spain. racy independent. lk executed.		St. Lawrence. Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland. Foundation of Jesuit order. Comeggio died; born 1498.	1
rs Brazil, January 26. fortuguese, lands in Brazil,	1535	Execution of Sir Thomas More, in Eng- land. Cartier's second voyage, enters and	
chaffhausen join the Swiss n. Imported into Hispaniola.		names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal. Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and con-	ı
compelled to adopt Chris- s on his fourth voyage and			
rious isles on the coast of and explores the coasts of discovers and names Por-		quers adjacent country. California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by Cortes under Grijalva. Cromwell, vicar-general in England. Suppression of monasteries in Eugland. Coverdale's Bible issued.	
lovember 2. ntezuma in Mexico. d France, invades Spain.	1536	Coverdale's Bible issued. Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint. Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.	1
tt: died 1542.		Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries	1
doza, historian; died 1575. en Isabella of Spain. d by Americus Vespucios. orried by the machinations	1537	The Portuguese granted Macao, China. The Boulevards, Paris, commenced. English suppression of the monasteries.	1
mes, returns to spain, No-	1539	Death of Jane Seymour. Pilgrimage of Grace. Adoption of the six articles, England.	
Knox; died 1572. lumbus, May 30; he was n the basest ingratitude by Government.	7710	First edition of Cromwell's Bible pub- lished. Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy. Execution of Cromwell.	1
n; died 1582. rles V., of Spain, in Hol- ncis Xavier; died 1552.	1540	Greece subjected to the Ottoman Em-	1
wered by Solis and Pinzon. imbray, between Louis XII. illian, against Venice.		pire. Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves, January 6; divorced July 9; marries Catherine Howard, August 8. James V., of Scotland, dies.	1
ine of Aragon.		Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; re- gency of Cardinal Beaton. Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.	1
invaded by Tartars. Dudley and Empson. Sen Sebestian		Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603. Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea.	1
II. forms the Holy League nand and Venice. odues Cuba.	1541	Great Turtar invasion of Russia repelled. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.	1
e King of Turkey by Janis- eon discovers the Florida		Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland. Roberval's expedition to the St. Law-	1
sari, painter; died 1571, toretto, painter; died 1594.	1543	Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen.	1
toretto, painter; died 1694. xed to Spain. des France. uinegate or Spurs; French	1544	Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Death of Copernicus; born 1478. Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy, France at war with England and Spain. English invasion of France under Henry VIII.	
des England. odden Field; Scots defeated. es the Isthmus of Darien,		English invasion of France under Henry VIII.	1
e, encourages literature and	1545	Birth of Tasso; died 1595. University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert, Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.	1
ver begins in England. arignano. arcata the Italians, Swiss and	1010	Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Pla- centia into a Duchy. Ascham "Toxophilus."	1
1. secures the Hungarian	1546	Council of Trent.	
comes King of France, prose history, Theresa; died 1582, rdinand, King of Spain.	1546	Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scot- land. '52 Charles V., of Germany, makes war	- 1
rdinand, King of Spain. final Ximenes. ing of Spain. the House of Austria.	1547	on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II. Earl of Surrey, England, executed. Death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. reigns under protectorship	1
the House of Austria. Egypt. st obtain a footing in China.		Death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. reigns under pretectorship of the Duke of Somerset,	
efests Mamelukes and adds the Ottoman Empire. as the work of reformation		of the Duke of Somerset, Henry IL King of France, Battle of Pinkey. Death of Victoria Colonna; born 14	
Cordova discovers the Mex-	7545	Birth of Cervantes; died 1616 Hall's Chronicle issued.	
lates and publishes the Bible y in German, rey; died 1547.	154	erset.	
netrates into Yucatan, and New Spain. in Mexico.	155	Udal, earliest English comedy. Birth of Coke: died 1634.	
of Spain, elected Emperor of as Charles V. he Cloth of Gold" meeting of	155		1
with Henry VIII. asses through Magellen's (army Bresin defeats Poland		Metz successfully defended by the Duk- of Guise. Close of religious war in Germany by	
larun; Russia defeats Poland. Lier excommunicated at the Worms. Maxico by Cortex.		the Peace of Passan. Massacre of Cazan, Russia. Birth of Sir Watter Raleigh; died 1818 Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of	988
Mexico by Cortez. , styled the "Defender of the v the Pope. Spain at war.	155	Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.	
le governor of Mexico by		Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes th title.	e
			=

1	A. D.		A. 159
I	1658	Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England. Trade between England and Russia be- gun by the "Russian Company."	159
ľ	1554	Birth of Hooker; died 1600. Birth of Spenser; died 1599. Chilford Dude	159 159
i	****	Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guthout Back ley beheaded. Mary marries Philip of Spain, Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586, Persecution of Frotestants in England.	
		Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in Eng- land.	
l	1555	Rogers, and Cranmer burned at the stake.	159
	1556	Philip II, rules in Holland. Religious peace of Augsburg. Bale's "King John" issued. Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery. Philip II, King of Spain. Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.	
		Philip II. King of Spain. Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany. Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign	
	1557	of Hindoostan. Spain at war with France. Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.	I
ı	1558	Alva takes Rome. Calais retaken by the French. Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the	100
ļ	1559	Elizabeth accedes to English throne, No-	
	1560	Re-establishes the Church of England. Francis II. King of France Treaty of Cateao-Cambreris signed. William Cecil Secretary in England. Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici. The Geneva Bible issued.	
Į		Birth of Southwell; died 1598. Persecution of Protestants begun in	160
l	1561	Spain. Birth of Bacon; died 1626; Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland. Religious wars in France. Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.	160
l	1562	Russia and Sweden unite against Poland, Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Hu-	160
i		guienots. Guise killed at the siege of Orleans. Temporary peace with the Huguenots. The Escurial Palace of Spain founded.	160
k	1564	Tusser's Bucolics issued. Birth of Drayton; died 1631. Maximilian II. King of Germany. Florida colonized by Huguenots. Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616. Birth of Galleo; died 1640. The Traileries Paris, begun.	160
	1565	Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616. Birth of Gallieo; died 1640. The Trilleries, Paris, begun. Philip establishes the Inquisition in Hol- land.	100
		land. Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darn- ley. St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Mel-	
	1566	endez. (borrera)	160
	1567	Conteneracy of Jonese Geggans) against Philip's cruelty. Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9. Religious wars resumed in France; Huguenots defeated at St. Denis. Alva enters the Netherlands. Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary	160
	3	accused of countyance. Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.	160
	1568	Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 18, and seeks shelter in England. Bishop's Bible issued.	
	1569 1570	linguenots defeated at Jarnac and Mou- contour. Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down.	
		Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgo- rod, Russia. Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.	161
	1571	Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent. Birth of Kepler; died 1630. Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks. Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crip-	
		Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crip- pled. Moscow, Russia, burned by the lartars. Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent. Rebellion of William of Orange against	161
	1572	Philip's tyranny.	
		Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24. Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois. Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.	161
	1574 1575	Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois. Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637. Elizabeth, of England, declines the cov- ereignty of Holland.	161
	1576	Ghent pacified. Provinces in Holland unite against	ij
		Spain. Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany. Frohisher enters San Francisco Bay. The Holy Catholic League organized.	161
	1576 1577 1579	Birth of Fletcher; died 1625. Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626. League of Utrecht.	10,
	4000	their independence. Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.	161 161
	1590	Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance. English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700	16)
	4242	Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died	16
	1581 1582 1583		
Ċ	1584	Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.	70
	1585	Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America. Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parms. Treaty of Peace between Holland and	16
		Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island set- tlements.	
	1586	Davis Strait discovered by Davis.	1

Shakespeare's poems first issued.
Capture of Cadiz by Essex.
University of Barcellona founded.
Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
Bacon's essays published.
Death of Philip II., of Spain.
Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000
Moors from Spain by A. D. 1810.
The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
Edict of Nantes in favor of Protectanta, by Henry IV.
Irish rebellion of O'Niel, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
Bodleian founded.
Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1641.
Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660. Modern History, Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.
The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of \$380,000.
Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac, Canada.
Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died 1689.
Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682.
Portuguese introduce tobacco into India. dia.

Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.
Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.
Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
Champlain's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.
Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.
Union of England and Scotland, March 4.
First settlements in Novn Scotia by Acadians.
Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.
Hampton Court Conference.
Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.
Great fire in Constantinople.
Matins at Moscow.
Demetrins, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.
Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Austria, by peace of Vienna.
Australia observed by the Dutch.
Silk and other manufactures introduced into France.
Mantus ceded to the Emperor of Austria.
Birth of Corneille; died 1684.
Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr.
Quebec founded by Champlain.
John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.
Ulster settlements made by the English.
Birth of John Milton; died 1874.
Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.
Moviscoes expelled from Spain by Philip III.
The Douay Bible first issued.
Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
Henry Hudson discoveries in Canada.
Virginia obtains a new charter.
Hawkins at Mogul Court.
King James' version' of the Bible completed.
Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.
Louis XIII. King of France.
The Palais-Royal, Paris, built.
The title of Baronet created by James L Champlain returns to America, founds Montresl, and is in supreme command in Canada.

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Louis XIII. Assumes the exercise of the dia. Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25. Alleged discovery of Australia by Portu-Champlain explores the Ottawa River,
Canada,
The Overbury murder, England,
Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the
Government.
Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries
Frederic, Elector of Palatine.
614 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
New Amsterdam, now New York, built
by the Dutch.
Smith explores the New England coast.
Dutch settlements in New Jersey.
Napier's Logarithms.
615 Villier's Duke of Buckingham, favorite.
616 The present Teing Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars.
Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.
Finend coded to Sweden. Cow.
Finland ceded to Sweden.
Finland ceded to Sweden.

The thirty years' war begins in Bobenia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Ba-Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.
Sir Walter Raleigh executed.
Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates: socession of Ferdinand II.
Australian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.
Repler's Laws published,
Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.
The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.

Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued. Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlements.

Davis Strait discovered by Davis.

1586 Battle of Zutphen.

Sir Philip Sydney killed.

Birth of Beaumout; died 1618.

1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.

Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Frotheringay Castle.

1588 Assussination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.

Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.

1590 Battle of Ivry.

Henry IV. defeats the League.

Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Holland.

1591 Birth of Herrick; died 1874.

1592 Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.

Birth of Quarles; died 1644.

Birth of Gassendi; died 1655.

1593 Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.

1594 Birth of Shirley; died 1666. "Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.
Dutch vessels with first negro daves enter James River.
Navarre annexed to France.
1021 Spain and Holland at War,
Phillip IV. King of Spain.
The Dutch West India Company formed.
Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.
1022 Seldom and Pym imprisoned.
Birth of Moliere; died 1078.
1023 New Hampshire first settled.
First edition of Shakespeare's works.
1024 Richelieu's reforms, begins with the finances. finances.
England declares war with Spain.
1025 Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.

land.
Accession of Ferdinand III., of HungaryAccession of Ring Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta
Maria, of France.
Huguenot uprising.
1626 Death of Lord Bacon.

War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns, Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada. The company of one hundred associates formed.

War between England and France, Birth of Brossnet; died 1704.
The Duke of Buckingham assassinated. Rochelle surrenders after a memorable siege. 1656 Jamaica conquered;
1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
Death of Admiral Blake.
1658 Accession of Leopold I, in Germany.
Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
1659 Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico, Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector. 1659 Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico, Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.

Peace of the Pyrences,
1660 The restoration.

Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.

Birth of Stahl; died 1784.

1661 Death of Mazarin.

Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France, Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland,

Birth of De Foe; died 1731.

The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.

Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.

Act of Uniformity, May 19.

The Church of England restored.

Charles marries Catherine of Braganca, May 20.

1663 Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.

Earthquake in Canada.

Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.

France begins war with Holland.

New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled.

Be Courcelles governor in Canada,

War with the Mohawks.

1665 Second Dutch war with England.

Death of Phillip II.; regency of Anne.

The Great green australia named New Holland,

by Dutch.

Canada granted to French West India Company.

1666 Be Ruyter defeated by Monk.

Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.

Great fire in London,

The French Academy of Sciences founded. 1628 siege.
Petition of Right, England.
Massachusetts Bay settled.
Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.
English seize French possessions in Canads.
Champlain made prisoner and sent to
England.
Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.
Edict of Restitution.
1630 The city of Boston founded.
Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in-vades Germany.
1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Sa-vov. yoy.

Birth of Dryden; died 1700.

1632 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord
Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics. Canada restored to the French by treaty canada restored to the French by treaty
of St. Germain.
The Cavalier Poets,
Birth of Lock; died 1704.

1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new
settlers.
Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of
Gustavus Adolphus.

1634 French Academy established by Richelieu. Spain at war with France, which is in-vaded. Spain at war with France, which is invaded.

Assassination of Wallenstein.
Ship money levied in England.
Connecticut settlements at Hartford,
Windsor and Weathersfield.
Rogers Williams driven from Massachuseth, settles in Rhode Island.
Death of Champlain.
The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.
University of Utrecht founded.
Claius' play of Creation.
Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.
Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.
The Island of Montreal settled.
Hampden's trial in England respecting "Ship money."
Prynne fined by Star Chamber.
Harvard College founded.
First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.
New Haven colony founded. 1685 French. Great fire in London, The French Academy of Sciences founded.
Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.
First Russian vessel built.
Birth of Swift; died 1745.
New York City; 334 houses.

1668 Triple Alliance; England, Holland and
Sweden united against France,
Treaty of Lisbon.
Spain recognizes Portugal's independence. Island.

New Haven colony founded.
First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.

Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.
Solenin League and Covenant between England and Scotland.

1639 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.
Pacification of Dunse.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland. ence. Russian ambassador sent to France and Spain.

1670 France and Sweden break the triple
Alliance, and declare war against Holland, First settlements of English in South First settlements of English in South Carolina,
Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.
Birth of Steele; died 1729.
Coude and Turenne overrum Holland.
Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.
William of Orange, stadtholder.
The De Witts assassinated in Holland.
The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.
The French acquire Pondicherry, India.
Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada. land.

First printing press in America.

Birth of Racine; died 1699.

John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.

Portugal wins its independence.

Beginning of the Long Parliament.

First American book issued.

Earl of Stafford beheaded.

Ludgment against Hampden annulled. Judgment against Hampden annulled. Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English. Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719. Virginia granted to Arlington and Cul-pepper. 1673 Fort St. George built at Madras.
Death of Galileo and Richelieu.
Charles I. attempts to seize members in
the House. Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.

Death of the poet John Milton.
Discovery of the Mississippi.
King Philip's war in New England.
Birth of Clarke; died 1729.
William of Orange marries Mary.
"Paradise Lost" first published.
Russia begins war with the Turks.
Peace of Nimeguen, France.
England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."
Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered. Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.
Civil war in England.
Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored.
Hobb's Leviathan published.
Birth of Newton: died 1727.
First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.
Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendency of Mazarin.
Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
Covenant approved by Parliament.
Turrene on the Rhine.
Torricelli's Barometer.
1644 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.
Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
Charter granted to Rhode Island.
Indian massacre in Virginia.
Self-denying ordinance, England.
Birth of William Penn: died 1718. 1875 1677 Expedition of La Salle. Expedition of La Salle,
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published.
Birth of Bolinbroke; died 1751.

1679 Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament.
Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.

1680 East India Company begins trading in China. Dest India Company begins trading in China.

Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Corolina, founded.
The Exclusion Bill, England.
Origin of the Whig and Tory.
Mahratta power begins in India.

La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.
De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.
Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.
The Cossacks subdued by Russia.
William Penn settles in Pennsylvania, Delaware granted to Penn.
Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna.
Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmonth.
Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.
Canada renews war with the Iroquois.
Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.
Greece invaded by the Venetians.
Birth of Berkeley: died 1753.
Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow.
Accession of James II. of England.
Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his Indian massacre in Virginia.
Self-denying ordinance, England.
Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.
Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.
Alexis, called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.
Royal Society of England founded.
Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.
Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.
Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity. tianity. reaty of Westphalia. 1648 Treaty of We Switzerland's independence acknowledged.

Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic. republic.
End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.
Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.
Civil wars of the Froude.
Canadians at war with the Indians.
The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden. persecutions of French and Protestants follow.

Accession of James II. of England.

Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.

Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June II; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.

Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.

Texas colonized by Spaniards.

Birth of Handel; died 1759.

Birth of Bach; died 1759.

Birth of Bach; died 1750.

William Dampier lands in Australia.

Louis marries Madame de Maintenon.

Alliance between Bussia and Poland against the Turks.

Birth of Young; died 1765.

Birth of Young; died 1765.

1687 Athens captured by the Venetians.

Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.

Accession of Joseph I.

Madame Guyon, and the "Quictista," persecuted. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

Trial and execution of Charles I.

Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.

Confession of Faith.

Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland. Leopold I, made King of Hungary. Charles II, crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of Royalists.
Charles II. flees to France.
"Barebones" Parliament.
Birth of Fenelon; died 1715.
English Navigation Act.
1652 England at war with Holland.
The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel." The Dinen,
the Channel."
De Ruyter defeated by Blake.
Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexsecuted.

1688 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, Peace between England and Holland. June 30. Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. Death of Van Tromp.

Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell,
April 20. He becomes Lord Protector, Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. 23.

Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.

Bonsset's Variations issued.
Birth of Pope; died 1744.

William and Marv proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.

James II. lands in Ireland.
Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia.

Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed. establish themselves among the 1654 Jesuits 1654 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroquois.
Russian victories in Poland.
1655 Spain and Englant at war, which lasts five years.
1656 Russian Truce of Nemetz, or Wilma, with Poland.
Prussia declared independent of Poland.
Frederic William, the Great Elector.

pressed. King William's war.

1642

1653

to

French and Indians rayaga New England frontier. Canadian expedition fulls.
The Toleration Act passes Parliament-ireques lay waste the Island of Mon-treat. Frontence again made Governor of Gane ada.
Frontence again made Governor of Gane ada.
Frontence at way with England.
Hitth of Montesopien: died 1755.

1890 French and Indians destroy Schenectidy.
New York.
Massacre of Salmon Falls.
Hege of Londonderry.
British colonies in Ancrica resolve to invade Canada.
Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British feet.
Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.
William III, lands in Ireland, June 10;
Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.

1891 French invasion of Spain.
Aragon and Catalonia ravaged, Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.

1892 Beginning of the English national debt. Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
Massacre of Glencos.
Battles in Steinkirk and Landen.
Birth of Budley; died 1762.
Birth of Budley; died 1762.
Bank of England catablished.
Mary, Queen of England, dies.
Dictionary of French Academy issued.
University of Halls founded.
Birth of Solving Butler; died 1752.
Birth of Coltaire; died 1775.
Birth of Coltaire; died 1775. Prontence again made Governor of Canpress.
Namur falls.
Trinity Church, New York, founded.
Peace of Ryswick.
Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
Peter, Carr of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.
Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelltz, and punishes its members with barbarous crucity. Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
End of King William's war.
Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.

1698 Death of Frontenac.
First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
The Darien expedition sails.
Second East India Company formed.
Birth of Savage; died 1743.
Birth of Warburton; died 1770.
Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
The Morea ceded to Venice.
Further explorations of the Mississippi.
Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.

1700 The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.
Charles II. of Spain, the least of the Charles II., of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is suc-ceeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon. Bourbon.
War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.
Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16.
Spain allied with France and Mantua.
The French found Detroit.
The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.
Russia at war with Sweden. of Germany.

Russia at war with Sweden.

Russia at war with Sweden.

Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.

Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabit-Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants.

1702 Death of William III. of England.
Anne succeeds to the English throne,
March 8.

Beginning of "Queen Anne's War."
Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch.
Holland, Austria and England declare
war with France and Spain.
Treaty of French with the Five Nations.
Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.

1703 Peter founds St. Petersburgh, and makes
it the capital of the empire.
Portugal joins alliance against Spain and
France. Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.
Irish parliament petitions for union.
Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1758.
Birth of John Wesley: died 1794.
Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.
The English cupture Gibraltar.
Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard.
England passes the Irish "Popery Act."
Battle of Donanwerth,
Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.
Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany. Barcelona.
Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany.
1706 Defeat of the French at Ramilles.
Battle of Turin.
The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy.
Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.
1707 Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain. Kingdom of Great Britain.

Nucharing seized and Lecklenburg purchased by Frederick I.

Holland, Germany and England at war against France,
First expedition against Port Royal,
Nova Scotia, fails,
Defeat of the allies, at Almauze,
Death of Aurungzebe,
Birth of Fielding; died 1754,
Birth of Buffon; died 1758,
Mantin, coded to Joseph L. of Austria Mantin ceded to Joseph I., of Austria.

The French squadron routed by the
English, under Admiral Byng.
Discovery of Heredinaeum.
England determines upon the conquest of Canada, Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who files to Turkey. 14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to colonize Siberia. 1709 Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French.
Birth of Samuel Johnson 1 died 1784.
1710 Capture of Port Boyal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Anthe English, and name changed to Annapolis.
Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at hattle of Almenava.
Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed.
The "Tattler" first published.

1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Cuches.

Accession of Charles as Emperor of

Birth of Rossesu; died 1779.

1718 Throny of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Oricen Anne.

Newfoundland and Noya Scotia coded to England.

Italy divided: a part of the Durdry of Milan given to the Emperor of Anatria.

Barcelons, Spain, testered.

Products: William L. Incomes King of Prussia. Princia. Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia,
Birth of Sterne; sled 1968.
Beeth of Queen Adme.
George 1. becomes Ring of England,
Ang. 1.
Hamiterian nuccession bugins.
Treaty of Bastact; Austria acquires the
Netherlands. Hanovarian succession begins.
Treaty of Barriet; Autria acquires the Netherlands.
Birth of Whiteheld; the 1770.
Birth of Gluck; died 1777.

1715 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.
Batchs of Preston and Sheriffmute and detrat of the retiefs
Landing of the Cheviller at Paterhead, December 23.
Louis XY, Ring of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.
Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.
Inside adds Esthonia, Levenia, and a large part of Finland to the Enudee.
Peter visits Germany, Bolland and France.
Occupation of the Mores by Turkey, Rule of Carolinal Alberton in Spain.
Prussle and Sweden at war.
Death of Louis the Gyest; accession of Louis XY, his grandson.

1716 Great era of apsendation.
Great era of apsendation.
The Village charter of Brockips first Issued.
The Septennial Bill passed in England.
Birth of Garriek, actor; died 1770.

1717 New Orleans tounded.
Redignate abandoned by Turkey.
1718 The Duke of Eavoy becomes King of Sardinia.
Peace of Passayowitz.
Austria gains additional territory.
Inside expels the Jesuits.
Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
Arch of St. Denie, Paris, completed, Battle of Glenshiel.
Ostend East India Commune founded.
Mohammed Bhalt accepted the throne of India.
Robinson Crusoe published. Mohammed Shah sacends the throne of India.
Robinson Crusoe published.
1720 Bardinia is made a kingdom.
Law's Mississippi Bonth Ses Bobble, and other schemes, collapse.
Widespread financial distress.
1721 Birth of Hoollet; died 1771.
Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.
1722 The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theress. 1722 The Pragmatic Scarcion settles the Inperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.

Death of the Duke of Markorough.

1723 The Jesnits expelled from Chica.
Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.

1724 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.

"Wood's half-pence."
Great excitement in Ireland.
Modern History at Oxford University.
Guy's Hospital founded.

1725 Death of Peter the Great.
Catherine I. becomes Empress of Bussia.
The New York Gazette founded.
Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.

1726 Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
Birth of Hutton; died 1797.

1727 Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June 11.
Death of Sir Isaac Newton.

1728 Birth of Coldsmith; died 1774.

Birth of Coldsmith; died 1774.

Birth of Cossing; died 1751.

Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed.
Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter posed.

Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.

Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.

1731 Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.

Birth of Cowper; died 1800.

1732 Birth of George Washington, Febr. 22, 1733 Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.

Birth of Wieland; died 1813.

1734 "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman. 1734 "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman.
Birth of Priestly; died 1804.
1735 Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies.
Birth of John Adams; died 1826.
1736 Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis L., Duke of Lorraine,
War between Spain and Portugal.
18737 Hungary again at war with the Turks,
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
1738 Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820. Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822, England again declares war with Spain. Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey. Russia renounces her rights on the Black Invasion of India by Persia. Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah, Methodism begins in England. Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah,
Methodism begins in England.
Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England.

1740 Death of the Emperor Charles VI., of
Germany, last of the male line of the
House of Hapsburg.
Maria Thereas, his daughter, becomes
Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany.
Prederick the Great, King of Prussia.
Prussia advanced to the rank of a firstclass power.
Ivan VI., an Infant, emperor of Russia.
New York Society Library founded.
Swedenborg flourishes.

1741 Prussia, Bayaria, Saxony and France
make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain.
Prussian victory at Molwitz.
Hreshm ceded to Prussia.
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great,
imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns
in his stead.
Russia at war with Sweden.

1742 The Elector of Bayaria elected Emperor
of Germany as Charles VII.
1743 The French defeated at Dettingn by the
English.
Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826. English.

Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.

Hostilities renewed in America between
France and England, known as King
George's War.

Friesland amouved to Prussia.

Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts

militia, under Pepperell.

Francis L., Duke of Lurraine, consort of
Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany. Quebec,
Russia at war with Turkey,
Accession of Charles VI., of Germany,
A slave market opened in Wall Street,
New York,
Birth of Hume; died 1776,
The principality of Meurs acquired by
Prussia,
Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war
in Switzerland,
Accession of Charles as Emperor of

Maria Theresa, elected Emperov of Germany,
The young pretender lands at Maidari,
Scotland,
Deteat of the Royalists at Preston Pans,
Jan. 17, and invasion of England,
Birth of Hannah More; died
Birth of John Jay; died 1829,
Birth of Benjamin Rush! died 1813,
1746 Royalists again defeated at Palkirk, Jan.
17.

1746 Total delect of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 18.

Viotories of Marshal Same
invision of Shirler, Nova Scotia.

French and English struggle for posshor of India.

Spire of Madras by the French.

1747 The French invade Filanders.

Statishindership revived in Holland.

Exception of Lord Lovat in English.

Kleptod is Messish issued.

Rith of Darid, pointer; died 1825.

1748 The Proce of Ars is Chapelle.

The House of Anstria confirmed in the
possistent of Milan.

1740 De Le Jouquille become governor of
Gands.

Franch acrosch upon Nova Scotia. Canada
Pranch meroach upon Nova Scotia.
Birth of Goether, died 1832.
Birth of Laplace; died 1821.
Birth of Pherobr; died
Treaty of Madrid, between England and
Spolin.
The first theater in New York opened.
Discovery of Pompeni.
Paol's Corsicau revolt, 1819.
Lord Chie takes Arcot, India.
Didnot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie. 19.60 10 1751 Lord Cline taken Arcot, India.
Didecot and D'Alembert French Encyclopette.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1826.

1752 The Maraule Duqueane Covernor of Cadda; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.
The French dispote the claim of Virginia to the radley of the Ohio.
New olyle of year introduced into England: Sept. 2 rounted as Sept. 18
The Journals ordeted to be printed by the Bettish Farhament.

1753 Healthide begin in the American colonies; Fronch seine Hudson Eny Company's trading posts; George Washington sur to St. Figure.
Charles III. Sing of Spain.
Scennelly settled by Daniel Bosne.
Prace between France and England in India.
Foot Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Vijbers with honers of war.
Kinga, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.

1755 Braddecs and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
Defeat of Disskan at Lane George.
Preach Acadians taken from their homes.
Frontier settlements in New York and France settlements in Health Section of Br. Histoneman; died 1843.

Birth of Mrs. Stidones, actress; died 1831.

Beginning of the Seven Tears' War, Austria, Bussia and France allied against Prussia.

Frederick invedes Baxony and captures. Present Process and Servey and captures Saxon army.

Montealm sent to Canada and serves Oswego, New York.

The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.

Admiral Bying executed, March 14.

Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengul captures Calcutta after a heroit delense by Holwell. The Black Hole trageds, June 26.

Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montealm.

Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chanderungore, Mayeb EB.

Battle of Plessey, June 28, establishes English power in India.

Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.

Prederick delected in the battle of Kolin, May 18.

Deleat of Prussians at Battle of Breslan, Austria concludes trenty with France for division of Prosein.

Fictory of Frederick in the battles of Roshach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.

Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Daniens.

Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.

Birth of Alexander Hemilton; died 1804.

Birth of Alexander Hemilton; died 1822.

Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe. Prussia. Frederick anvades Saxony and captures der Wolfe.
Cape Ereton Island and Prince Edward's
Island captured.
Abererombie defeated by Montealm, at
Ticonderoga.
Fort Frontenae capitulates to Bradstreet;
Fort George built.
General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne
from the French.
Prissians defeated at the Battle of Bochkerchue. Prissians detested at the Battle of Bock-kerchus.

The French seize Forts St. David and Asoat, India.

Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 28.

The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Death of the Plains of Abraham.

Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 18.

Quebec surrenders to the English.

Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain.

The Prussians defeated in the battles of Minders, Cumersdorf and Maxen.

The French driven back in India.

England obtains much territory from Subadhar, of Decoan. England obtains much territory from Subadhar, of Deccan. Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796. Birth of Schiller; died 1805. Quelec attacked by the French under De Levi. Montreal captured by the English.
Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
Death of George II., of England, and succession of George III., Oct. 25.
Berlin captured by the Austrians and Russians. Battle of Torgan; defeat of the Austrians. Thurot's invasion of Ireland.
Coote retakes Arcot, India.
1761 George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg, Strelitz.
The French surrender Pondicherry, in India. 1762 Revolution at St. Petersburg.
Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II.,
called the Great, becomes Empress of
Russia. Spain again declares war against Eng-land and Portugal and invades the latter country.
Battles of Freiburg and Burkersdorf;
Austrians defeated in Silesis, by Fred-Austriana defeated in Silesia, by Frederick.

Jesuits banished from France,
Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England.

1763 Peace of Paris,
Canada ceded to Great Britain.
Pondicherry restored to France.
Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English laws.

1763 Close of the Seven Years' War.
Treaty of Hubertsburg: Silesia added to Prussia.

Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England.
John Wilkes arrested for sedition.
Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia.

Great defeat of native princes, at baille of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.

	The Sandy Hook lighthouse first I G. Granville, English Prime Minist Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 18	ter.
766	Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the	
	Indians sue for peace.	
	British parliament decrees heavy	duties
	on imports.	Donte

1763 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English

Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by

CHINA.

1812	Pekin. Edict against Christianity because of	
2022	Jesnita.	1
1816	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	
1832	Kingdom of Korea established.	
1884	Opium trade prohibited.	
1839	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.	ì
	Chinese outrages in Canton.	

British.
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
Naval battles.

1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War ends in a truce.

1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.
Victory of the British.
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.

1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.
China pays \$21,000,000.

1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
1853 Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels,
1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.

rages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys
Chinese fleet,
1857 Blockade of Canton.
1858 Capture of Canton by English and
French.
Tresty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed.
1859 Commercial treaty with United States.
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
1800 England and France at war with China.
European allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Batification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.
Former freaty ratified.
1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Bebels defeated by French and English aid.
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.
Frince Rung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
1865 Prince Rung becomes regent during minority of emperor.

1865 Frince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
1868 Burlingame Embassy viait United States and sign treaty.
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.
1870 French consul and many priests massessed to Time for

at Paris.

1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.

1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
Marriage of Emperor.

1878 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as
Tung-chi, Jan. 22.

1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan.
22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871,
son of Prince Chan.
First Chinese railway from Shanghae to
Woosung opened.

First Chinese railway from Shanghae to
Woogung opened.

1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire,
Edict forbidding opium smoking.

1880 Serious troubles with Russia.

1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.

1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.

1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.

Tha Imperial Government sanctions the
introduction of railways, June 20.

The Chinese Government declares war
against France, Aug. 15.

French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 28.

Repulse of the French at Tamsni.
French admiral declares all the Formorsan ports to be blockaded.
Insurrection in Korea,
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese,
Dec. 8.

1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by
the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March
28.

Peace concluded with France, April 6;
signed at Tientsin, June 9.

Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tein, June 9. Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15. Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.

1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.
1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6,
1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.
1865 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.

Massacre of missionaries in the interior.
1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.
1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.
1908 Death of Kwang-Han, emperor, and Tsu-Hai, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.
Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Pu-Yi, heir presumptive.

presumptive.

1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.

1911 Revolution, and general uprising. Republic of China proclaimed,

1912 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

INDIA.

1675 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to
British.
East India Company made receiver of
Bengal, Bahar and Orissa,
1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder All, who attack the British and are defeated at
Vellore.
1769 Hyder All, a Musselman adventurer,
marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance,
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.

1774 Office of Governor General created.

1775 Benares ceded to the East Indian Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.

1780 Aroot taken by Hyder Ali:
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's investor of Carnatic.

1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.

1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the English.

Tricomice lost by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.

1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.

Tippoo Saib captures Bedmöre.

1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.

1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.

1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.

1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.

Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.

1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.

1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.

Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.

1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.

Tippoo routed at the battle of Artkera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.

defense.

Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Renewal of charter of East India Com

1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pendicherty taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hashings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
1790 Saib killed, May 4.
1792 Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
1801 Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to the English.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
1803 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
1804 British receive further concessions.
1793 Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, bresks up the Mahratta confederacy.
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
1816 Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
1804 General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
1805 Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
1806 Gen. Frazer defeate Holkar at battle of Decg. No. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund and other territory.
1806 Mutny amcog Sepays.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
1814 Levic travale the park of the pa

pstam.

1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.

India trade thrown open to any British

India trade thrown open to any British subject.
Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmedhuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore.
Pindarrie war.
End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holkar The Peiswa surrenders and cedes the

The Peiswa surrements and Decean.

1818 Oudh becomes independent.

1828 Lord Amherst, Governor General.

1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.

1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.

Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.

1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese

1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese war.

Peace declared Feb. 24: Burmab pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhurtpore.

1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.

1838 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.

1835 Steam communication introduced into India.

1835 Steam communication introduced into India.

1838 Slavery abolished in the East.

1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.

1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.

1843 Ameers of Scind deleated by Sir Charles Napler, Feb. 17.

1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General.

1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.

England at war with Sikhs; hattle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.

1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.

Treaty of Lasore.

1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor General.

Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.

1849 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.

1849 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goo-jerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.
Ameration of the Rajah to British dominions.
Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.

Beginning of the Second Burmese war. Pegu annexed to British Empire. Close of the Second Burmese war. Burmah deprived of its seaboard prov-

1853 Uose of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
1854 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor General.
1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Cawnpore surrenderd by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.
Siege of Lucknow begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 8,
1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jan 2, Sir Colin

Rebels foured as Dec. 8.

1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jun 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21. Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels.

India received royal assent, Aug. 2. Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1. Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India. 1859 Thankegiving day in India for peace re-

Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.

The Punjaub is made a presidency, Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25. Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India. Death of Lord Elgin, Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy. Bengal visited by a severe famine. Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India. Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

1870 Italiway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. S. Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.

1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.

1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. S.

1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13. Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.

eral.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.

Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London,
Empress of India, May 1.

Great famine in India, continuing nearly

Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.

1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.

1879 Massacres at Cabul.

1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.

1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.

1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.

Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.

1884 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.

Formal installation of Mir Mabbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.

The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10. Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.

The Ilbert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.

Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Vicerovalty of India, Sept. 10.

Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.

1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, July 7.

Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.

Hoetilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.

King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.

India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.

India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.

Marnuis of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, Dec. 11,

1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifurans by the English, May 5.

1892 India George visited India, and received royal oyation.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey. 1769-784 Conquest of the Crimea. 1772 Catherine I. commences the dismember-ment of Poland. 1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks. 1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed. 1778 Prince Potenkin becomes prime minister. 1780 Army neutrality.

1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potenkin becomes prime minister.
1780 Army neutrality.
Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that
"free ships make free goods,"
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Sweden.
Treaty of Warelow.
1793 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prossia and Austria,
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and
1799 Austria against France.
1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the
1799 French in Italy.
1801 He is assassinated.
1801 He is assassinated.
1801 Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes
1805 peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France,
1806 April.
1807 Battle of Austrilitz; Napoleon deleats the
1816 attle of Austrilitz; Napoleon deleats the
1817 August Sweden and December 1818 attle of Austrilitz; Napoleon deleats the
1818 attle of Austrilitz; Napoleon deleats the
1818 attle of Austrilitz; Napoleon deleats the April.

Bathle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.

1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.

1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silis-

tria.
War with France Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians

defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
Refreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.

poleon.

1814 Downlail of Napoleon,

1814 Euperor Alexander enters Paris, 1814 Downfall of Napoleon.

The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.

1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Aliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia,

Alexander proclaimed King of Poland,

1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.

1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.

1826 Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

1826 The Emperor Nicholae crowned at Moscow.

Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

War with Persia.

1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.

War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crossled, Sept., Oct.
1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall benestorth form an intergral part of the Russian Empire.
1840 Failure of the Khiyan Expedition.
1841 Treaty of London signed by Russia.
1841 War with Circassians.
1843 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
1849 Russia defands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.

Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor.
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."

1853 Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Buttle of Chate, Jan. 8; Russians defeated.

feated.

Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.

Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22,
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of
the allies.

Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
Siege of Sobastopol begins, Oct. 17.
1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
Dexth of the Emperor. Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander H. Emperor.
1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.
Kars invested, July 15.
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north sidy of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.
Russian seasult on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
Conneil of war at Paris, Jun. 11.
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war,
Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Alexander H. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
Russian censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
1850 Commercial treaty with China.
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' roots throughout the empire.
1862 The insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfa throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' roots throughout the empire.
1862 The insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfa throughout the serfa throughout the serfaced.
Students' roots throughout his empire.
1863 Paris by Apole.
Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
1864 The war in the Cancasus ended.
1865 Death of the Carrowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia cre

students. 1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prossian war de-

1876 Neutrality in Franco-Frassian and clared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the entities. empire.
Expedition against Khiya, which surrenders June 10.
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Rus-

sia.

Visit of the Shah of Persia.

New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.

1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.

1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.

Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.

War with Kholand.

Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.

1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.

Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria,
Capture of Khokan.
Conquest of Khiva completed.

1877 Russia declares war against Turkey,
April 24.
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayarid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.
Investment of Kars, June 2.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
Capture of Timova, July 8.
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasba.

The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians,
July 15.
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass,

July 15.

The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.

Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19.

Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19.

Russian attack on Plevns partly successful Sept. 7-11.

Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.

Capture of Hars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.

Capture of Etropol by the Russians.

Capture of Etropol by the Russians.

Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.

Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.

Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.

1878

22.
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.
Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.
Rossians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan 8, 9.
Batoum attacked without success by the Russians,
Russians, occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb.

21.
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8.
Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
Exclosion under dipingroom of Winter 1879

1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace.

1880 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 29.
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.

France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilats convicted at St. Petersburg
and Reift.

1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bomba
thrown at his carriage, March 13; one
assassin killed by explosion, another
scized.

Accession of Alexander III. Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear

crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
Russakoff, Sophie Picoffsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 18.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff,
Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skebeleff, at Paris.

Paris.
Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 6.
1888 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec.

1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
Col. Sonderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen.
Romaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.
1898 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman,

1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.

Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.

1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.

1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.

1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22.

Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2,

1905 Russia-Japan war begun, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.

1907—1909 Peace Conferences held at The Hague.

1910 Epidemic of cholera rages over many provinces; 82,813 deaths reported.

1911 Premier Stolypin was assassinated.

1912 Fire holocaust near Tambov; 59 lives lost.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in

1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.

1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to refreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelnkes at Cairo,
1806 Mehemet All becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
1807 British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.

reasure of mamerica; Mehemet becomes supreme.

Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Torkey and Russia.

Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.

Issurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.

Turks defeated at Mitylene.

Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.

1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.
Bajazet taken, Sept. 9.
Varna occupied by Russiana, Oct. 11.
1829 Battle of Shumle.
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianosle; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks.
1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.
1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Kutayah.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali'a son, defeats the Turks.
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.
1841 Treaty with Egypt.
Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
1847 New system of education introduced.
1847 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees' refusal sustained by England.

1847 New system of education introduced.
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees' refusal sustained by England.
1851 Rebellion of Croatia.
1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy
Places."
1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
Turkey declares war; approved by the
great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the
Black Sea, Jan. 4.
Russia refuses intervention, March 19,
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.

The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.

Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.

Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero. Turks defeated at Bayarid; see Russia.

1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Rars, Nov. 26.

Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.

Treaty of peace signed, at Parls, April 29.

The Crimes evacuated, July 9.

29.
The crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
Conflict with Montenegrins.
Christians massacred at Jedda.
Montenegrin boundaries determined.
Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
Great fire at Constantinople.
Consolvacy against the Sultan. 1858

Great fire at Constantinople.
Conspiracy against the Sultan.
Druse and Maronite War.
Massaure of Christians at Damascus.
Convention of Great Powers.
Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro. 1860 1861

Insurrection in Delegge.

tenegro.

1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
Servians demand their independence.

1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.

1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.

1865	Suez Canal opened in part.
1866	Revolt in Candia. Cretan Greeks revolt against the Torks. The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits
1869 1876	France and England. Suez Canal inaugurated. Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave
1872	trade. Baker returns, after considerable suc-
1873	cess. By the Sultan's firmsn the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most
1874	circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tribu-
1875	taries. Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of
1	Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. British government purchases Suez
1876	Canal stock. War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt
	consolidated. Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany. Austria and Russia demand
	reform in Turkish tributaries. Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Servia declare war
	Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey. Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession
	Defeat of the Servians at Alexinutz.
1877	kish affairs. Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by
1.00	Col. Gordon. Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
Y	Midhat Pasha banished. War with Russia declared. Hostilities with Montenegro. Russians cross the Danube, June 23:
į i	Russians cross the Dannbe, June 23: Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Pleyna
1	Rissians cross the Dannie, the Late Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 5; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at
150	Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22,
	by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Alf as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha
	28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna,
1	Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1878	defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty
£ :	settle Turkish question.
1970	Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3. Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus. Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8. Russians evacuate Turkey. England demands reforms in Turkey.
1018	Russians evacuate Turkey. England demands reforms in Turkey.
	The Khedive deposed by the Sultan,
1880	His son Tewfik succeeds bim. The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
1001	executing provisions of Berlin treaty. Great naval demonstration. Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26. Conference of the Powers at Constantino-
1881	ple. Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for nur- der of Abdul-Azis; and condenned to
	exile.
1882	The Porte declines to enter conference of
	quently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended
5	bombardment of Alexandria. Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt. Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents. Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 8. Persons offered in Mosques of Cairo for
	Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 8.
8.	Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 18. Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heady conceiling to the Khediye.
	Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive. Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha. Minister of War, leads to international
B.	Alleged conspiracy against Abair Fasta, Minister of War, leads to international complications. English and French fleets appear at Alexandria May
	complications. English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May. On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 240 Eu-
2	andris, the natives killing 340 Europeans. The powers called upon to aid the
£ :	Khedive. Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens
ž	to blow up the Suez Canal. Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombsrdment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English
	cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English
[· 3	Arabi Pasha retreats into the country
1 2	Cen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alex-
	Ramleh fortified. Skirmish between Egyptians and the
	English. The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia
	Said; reached Ismsilis. The English occupy the Suez Canal. Araba attack the British at Kassassin.
813	Said; reached issualla. The English occupy the Suez Canal. Araba attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept.
	Zawazia occupied.
	Cairo opens its gates. Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender
3000	
1883	his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.
	Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7. Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartouw, Jan. 18. Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar,
	Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4. Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
	Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18. Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under. Osman Digns, Feb. 22. Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29. Toker religered by Gen. Graham, March 2.
2.	ham, Feb. 29. Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
Z.	ham, Feb. 29. Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2. Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamusi, March 13. Egyptian troops meet with reverse at
	Kartoum, March 16. Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
1885	Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16, Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul, Egypt, Jan 12. Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17. British victory near Metammeh, Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
	forces, Jan. 17. British victory near Metammeh.
	Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19. Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 28. Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
11:	The Italian hag hoisted with that of
17	British victory near Dulka Island; death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10. The muder of Dongola decorated by
	The muder of Dongoia decorated by Lord Wolseley.
1 11	TV 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

1885 Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22.
Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed,
June 29.
Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor,
Sept. 18.
Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Ang. 3.
1889 Egyptian Dervieh Army routed, Aug. 3.
Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders
at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
1894 Insurection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoum.
1895 Riot in Constantinople and mussacre of
Armenian Christians in that city.
Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection
for his Christian subjects.
Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended
May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed
Sept. 18, 1897.
1905 The Force refused to authorize street sales
of Bibles, Jan. 2.
Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 15.
Sultan Abdoll Hamid deposed and Mehmed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.
1912 War with Italy. 1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.
The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
War between Sardinia and Austria.
Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Garta. GREECE. GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
They are defeated by the Turks.
Rebellion of Suliot suppressed.

1803 Turks put down second Suliot rebellion,
which was incited by the French.

1821 Revolt of Insylanti; Pelopomesus gained
by the Greeks.

1822 Independence of Greece.
Terrible massacre at Scio.

1823 National Congress at Argos.
Death of Marco Bozzaris.

1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.

1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the
Turks.

1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
Interference of foreign powers rejected
by Turkey.

Battle of Navarino; the allied British.
French and Russian fleets defeat the
Turks and Exyptians.
Independence of Greece established.

1829 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.

1831 President D'Istria assassinated.

1833 Accession of Otho I.
1843 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.

1850 Pircus blocaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury
to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Greece forced to yield.

1854 Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkiel war declared. cared.

1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English. clared. 1852 Greece evacuated by the French and English.

1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.
Otho I. forced to leave Greece.
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otho I.

1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted,

1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.

1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners.

1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection. surrection. 1876 Declares for neutrality in Servisa war, 1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the 1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian War.
1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.
1897 Greec-Turkish war began April 10; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
1910 King George called National Assembly for purpose of introducing reforms.
1912 Revival of interest in old Olympian games. ITALY.

 1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.
 1796—97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
 France and Austria divide the Venetian States. States.
The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
1798 Second invasion of the French.
Pope Pins VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the
Russians, under Suwarrow.
1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat
of Anstrians. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat
of Austrians.
The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the
Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Eugene Beatharnois made Viceroy of
Italy.
1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria
of her Italian possessions.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes
Pope. 1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Grecorio XVI. Gregorio XVI.

Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment
of the direct male line of the House
of Savoy.

The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
The "Young State Party" formed by
Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.

Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.
King Charles Albert of Sardinia promul-

gates a new Code.

1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.
becomes Pope.

The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of
Italian regeneration against Austria.

Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.

1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
The Roman republic formed.
Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.

1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia. 1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.

Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Alfairs.
1853 Revoit in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the allimee of France, England and Turkey against Rossia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Unauccessful revolt in Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria. Austria.
1850 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to discaused by former power refusing to disarm, caused by former power refusing to disarm, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; Solierino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc. Peace of Villefranca, July 11. Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.

The people incited to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.

The Italian Duchius declarae in favor of annexation to Sardinia. Alliance between Tuscany, Modens, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.

The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.

The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 5.

A new ministry formed by Gayour, Jan. 16.

Tuscany, Parma, Modens and the Romagna yote for amexation to Sardinia, 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia,
March 9.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia. Sarvoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.

The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.

Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatifinni and Melazzo, July 20.

He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.

Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Aucona, Sept. 29.

The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. 17. feats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. 17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturns, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and solutes him as "King of Italy."
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Surdinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18.
Parhament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cayour, June 6.
Unauccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonts, by the Pope.

He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.

1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.

1864 Presty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867. of Rome by the French 1887. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Transfer of the Capital from Turin of Florence.

1865 Bank of Italy established.
New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble,
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia.

Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Minclo, June 23.
 Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
 Battle of Lissa.
 Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
 Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom. Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice,
Nov. 7. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice,
Nov. 7.

1887 Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.

1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess
Margherita.

1869 Emmenical Council held at Rome.
Severe earthquake at Florence.

1870 Dogma of Intallibility proclaimed by the Council.
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Hingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Fius IX. Issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent.
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.

1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July. ers. 1828 The French evacuate Cadiz. 1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port. 1830 The Salique law abolished.

1871 Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunuel.

1872 Death of Muzzini.

Great cruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.

1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.

1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.

Brigands cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorra's.

1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Gernany to the King of Italy.

Garibaldi takes onth of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chumber of Deputies.

Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

Six new cardinals appointed.

1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the sustern question.

Attenuted assussingtion of King Ham-1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assomes the government as Regent dur-ing the minority of her daughter, Isa-hella II.

Don Carlos claims the throne.

1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, Eng-land, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.

Beginning of the Carlist war.

1836 Deteat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.

1837 Dissolution of monasteries.

Bon Carlos takes refuge in England.

1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.

The Queen Regent Obristina abdicates and leaves Spain.

Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.

1841 Espartero declored, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.

Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.

1842 Insurrection at Barcelona arainst Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.

1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Coruma, Seville and other points.

Bombardment of Seville, July 21.

Defeat of Espartero.

1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.

Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.

1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz.

Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.

Protest of England against these marriages,

1847 Attempt by La Riva to assessinate the Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the 1876 Haly and anti-Turkish in the custern question,
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Noy. 7.

1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.

1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.

Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.

Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.

1880 Elections Invortable to the ministry of Cairoli.

The monster inoclad Italia successfully launched.

Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.

1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretio.

Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21. 1882 Electoral Law passed by the achate.

21. 1882 Electoral Law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.

1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6.

1884 The cholera rages in Naples.

1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June risges.

Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen. Queen.
Espartero restored to power.

1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.

1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.

Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain. 9.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled,
Sept. 20.
1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United
States, recalled, March 30.
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.

1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.

1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.

1853 Narvez exfled to Vienna.

1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.

The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.

1855 Death of Don Carlos.

1856 Insurrection at Valencia.

Espartero resigns.

A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.

Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.

Disbandment of the national guard.

Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.

O'Donnell forced to resign.

Narvez made prime minister.

1857 Rirth of the prince royal.

1859 War with Morocco.

O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.

Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras.

Treaty of peace signed, March 26.

Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montewolin king, as Charles VI.

Ortega shot, April 19.

The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.

The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.

1861 The amexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.

Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition. Aug. 11.

Line Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 20.
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel HL.
Aug. 11.

Line Humanuel HL, King of Italy, crowned, 1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned,
Aug. 11.
1904 Death of Pope Lee XIII.
Pius X. elected Pope.
1910 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23;
nearly 200 lives lost.
1911 War with Turkey.
1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of
Tripoli.
Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel
III. SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resumed.
1776 War with England renewed.
1777 France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes Balsaric Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1794 French invade Spain.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spainsh fleet, Feb. 14.
1890 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
1797 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
1798 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Spainsh fortress seized.
1806 The French take Madrid.
1807 Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
1808 Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
1809 Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
1809 Ferdiand VII. abdicates.
1809 Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
1808 The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug.
21. by the English.
1809 Battle of Logrone; defeat of the patriots.
1809 Battle of Logrone; defeat of the patriots.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
1809 Surrender of Saragossa.
1809 Spaine hedesated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
1809 Spaineh defeated at Tulavera, July 28.
1809 Spaineh defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
180 SPAIN. ratified.

Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.

1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.

O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
Insurrection in St. Domingo.

1864 Spanish quarrels with Pern.
General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.
He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.

1865 Peace with Pern, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.

Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.

1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.

O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragous.

1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon sup-

Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragus.

1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.

1868 The Queen grants general anmesty.
Death of Narvaez.

Murrillo becomes prime minister,
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano,
Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.

Queen Isabella takes refuge in France,
and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga,
Oct. 8,
Religious freedom, liberty of the press Defeat of the French at Tulavers, July 28.
Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Ray, Dec. 21.
1810 Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French.
Capture of Cindad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragora taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
1812 Wellington victorious at Cindad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Oct. 8.

Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26.

Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognizes the provisional government.

Efforts to find a king for Spain.

Serrano elected Regent, June 15.

Prim becomes prime minister. Prim becomes prime minister. Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.

1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it. Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29. Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2. Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Insurrection in Cuba.

1872 Resignation of the ministry. Carlist war begins. Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquita. Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19. Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.

1873 Abdication of King Amadeus. Jan. 19. Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22. 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. Madrid.
English successful at Castella, April 13;
Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and follows them into France, Ferdinand VII. restored.
The slave trade abolished for a compensation of the state of the sation. 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.

The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.

Intervention of France in behalf of the risings.

Abdication of King Amadeus.
Republic proclaimed.
Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
Cadis surrenders to him, July 31.
Castelar President of the Cortes.
The "Virginius" affair.

1874 Coup d'Ettat.
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Altonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops,
Dec. 30. king.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Refels defeated and the revolution crushed.
The king again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot lead-

1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
1877 Extradition treaty with the United

Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes,
daughter of the Duc de Montpensier,
Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct.
25.

1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and else-

1879 Inindations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.

Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.

Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.

1850 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cubs, Feb. 18.

Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.

1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.

1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.

Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cubs, June 10.

1883 Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cubs, June 10.

1883 Marriage of Infanta della Faz to Prince Louis, of Bayaria, April 2.

King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military measurers, Sept. 20.

King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlam regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.

Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.

Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.

1884 Severe carthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.

1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.

Terrible rayages of cholera in Valencia

Terrible rayages of cholers in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Antonneement that of 223,549 persons at-tacked by cholers 32,619 had died, Aug.

1886 Altonso XHI, King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.

1891 Reciprosity between Cuba and the United States, May.

1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.

Cargo of dynamic explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.

1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

1898 War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewoy's fleet.

Cevera's Spanish fleet destroyed off Santlago de Cuba, July 3.

1899 Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6.
1906 King Alphonso married.
1907 Heir to throne born.
1910 June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclestatical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.

FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame do

1769 Beginning of the power of Magame of Burry.

1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria,

1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.

1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.

1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.

1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.

The forture abolished in legal proceedings.

The torture abolished in legal proceedings.

1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.

1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.

1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.

1788 The Second Assembly of Notables, Reappointment of Necker.

1789 Meeting of the States General, May 5.

The Deputies of the Tiers Efat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.

1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.

The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.

The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.

The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.

The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Clerical property confiscated.

The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.

1700 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.

Titles of honor and hereditary noblity abolished.

Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the king takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.

1701 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.

Imprisonment of the king and queen in

June 20.
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.
Louis sanctions the National constitution Sept. 15.
Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 29.

Sept. 29.

1792 First coalition against France.

Commencement of the great wars.

War with Austria declared April 20.

Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.

Attack and capture of the Tuilerles by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2.5. 2-5. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept.

The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.

France declared a republic, Sept. 22.

Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.

1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.

War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1.

Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists.

Robespierre becomes Dictator March. 25.

Regiming of the Heign of Terror, May 31.

Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 1a.

Execution of Marle Antoinette, Oct. 16.

Siege of Toulon; first victory of Ronapaire.

The Duke of Orleans, Phillips Egalife, beheaded, Nov. 6.

Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8,

Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.

Danton and others gaillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others
guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists
Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.

1795 The Directory established Nov. 1.

Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Attehkirchen, June 1, Radekadt, July 5, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Babocul suppressed.
1797 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Benaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1799 Egjand, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portogal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Handred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Council by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1801 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March S.
Peace with England, Spain and Holland

8,
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted, Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22,
1804 Conspiracy of Morean and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon pro-

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March
21.

The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.

Crowned by the Pone, Dec. 30.

1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 20.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21,
hy Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.

1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at
Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers
against France; Prussia declares war,
Oct. 8.
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.

1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau,
Feb, 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit,
June 26.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.

1808 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war,
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec.
15.
Napoleon marries Marle Louise of Aus-

Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.

Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.

1810 Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1.

Union of Holland with France.

Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.

War declared with Russia.

Napoleon invades Russia.

Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.

Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.

1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope.

Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.

Battle of Leipzig.

Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.

The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7. ton, Oct. 7. 1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, Murch

30.
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.
Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.

Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.

The Bourbon dynasty restored.

The Constitutional Charter established,
June 4-10.

1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at
Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris,
where he is joined by all the army.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration
of the empire.

The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade,
March 29,
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade,
March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of
Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochelort, where he intends
to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of
England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred
to the "Northumberland" and sent a
prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where
he arrives Oct. 15.
Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded
from the throne of France.
Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb.
13.

13.

1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.

1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16. Charles X. becomes king.

1827 National Guard disbanded.

War with Algiers.

Serious riots in Paris.

Seventy-six new peers created.

1829 The Follgman administration organized.

1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and harricade of streets in Paris, July 27.

Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.

31.

Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 28.

Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillips I.

Pollguac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

1821 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.
The hereditary perrage abolished.

1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.

Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.

Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.

1834 Death of Lalayette, May 20.

Fieschi attempts, with an inferual machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.

1836 Louis Aliband fires at the King, June 25;
is guillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strashourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 18.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the King.
1838 Death of Tallyrand, May 14.
War with Mexico.
1839 Insurrections in Paris.
1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aog. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham. Oct. 6.
Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor

Is.

Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.

1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.

1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England.

1846 Lecompte attempts to seasinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.

Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25. 25. Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king.

Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king,
July 29.

1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after
an exile of thirty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade
of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.
The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 20.
The provisional government succeeded by
an executive commission, named by the
Assembly, May 7.
Louis Napoleon elected to the National
Assembly from the Seine and three
other departments, June 13.
Outbreak of the Red Republicans in
Paris, June 23.

1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26;
16,600 persons killed, including the
Archibishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the
Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the
French Republic, Dec. 11.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in
England, Aug. 28.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and pro-

France opened.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten

Calls for an election of President for ten years.

Declares Paris in a state of siege. Arreet of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly. The President cruebes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.

The Coup d'Etat sostained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon reelected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22, affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351.

President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.

The new constitution published, Jan. 14.

Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat. The property of the Orleans family confiscated.

The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday. Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corpa Legislatif, March 29.

The President visits Strasbourg.

M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to

bers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif,
March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to
return to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for
"the re-establishment of the hereditary
sovereign power in the Bonaparte family." Sept. 18.
The President visits the Southern and
Western Departments, September and
October; at Bordeaux utters his famous
expression, "The Empire is Peace."
The President releases Abd-el-Kader,
Oct. 16.
Measures for the re-establishment of the
empire inaugurated, October and November.
The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,839,552;
nays, 254,561; the President declared
Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo,
Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.
Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct.
2.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Beginning of the Crimean war.

Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.

War declared with Russia, March 27.

1855 Emperor and Empress visit England,

April.

Industrial exhibition opened at Paris,

May 15.

Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.

Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit

France, August.

Prance, August,

1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean was, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Bouthern De-

Treaty of Paris, March 39.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.

The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.
Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
Oraini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.
Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
Trial of the Count de Montalembert.
The Empire divided into five military departments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.

partments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbours.

Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.

1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.

1859 The Empress declared Regent.
The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Batrles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 80, 81; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11.
Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.

1860 France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jun. 23.

Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.

Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in Iavor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.

The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,600 francs by France.

Troubles with the church about the Roman question.

Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.

The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.

Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict.

France recognizes the kingdom of Italy,

France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.
Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
Emburrassment in the Government finances

Embarrassment in the Government finances. Achille Fould made minister of finance. The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Blenhos, in Annam.

Six provinces in Cochin China conquered and ceded to France. The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition. War declared against Mexico. Peace effected with Annam.

New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.

Peace effected with Annam.

New commercial treaty with Prussia,
Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conterence for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sent. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of

peror.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.

Malakoff.

The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.

Treaty with Sweden signed.

The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly. Death of the Duke de Morny.

Death of the Duke de Morny.
Visit of the Emperor to Algeria,
The English fleet visits Cherbourg and
Breat.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor
at Biarritz.
Students' riot in Paris.
Napoleon expresses his detestation of the
treaties of 1315, May 6.
Proposed peace conference in conjunction
with England and Russia for the
settlement of the troubles between
Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality"
as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession
of a part of the Rhine provinces.
His demand is refused.
Austria cedes Venetia to France, who
transfers it to Italy.
The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
Settlement of the Euxemburg question by
the London Conference.
The great international exposition ab Paris
opened April 1. Visit of many crowned
heads.
Attempted assassination of the Czar of
Russia, June 6.

Attempted assassination of the Czar of

Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.

1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.

1868 Treatles with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed,

1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.

1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparie, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.

life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bona-

parte.
The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May S.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declard, July 15.
English mediation refused, July 20.
Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and undeclaive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 8.
Straeburg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Grayelotte, Aug. 18.
Branne's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedun, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.

1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris Invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 28.
1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 8.
Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.

The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Abace, a fifth
of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville,
and to pay five millards of francs.
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a provisional government.
Prosslans enter France, March 1.
Prace with Germany.
Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris,
March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.

public. 1872 Reorganization of the government in

1872 Reorganization of the government in France,
A large part of the war indemnity paid, Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12. Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.

1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselburst, England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24. Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25. Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.
War indennity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.
Presidential term fixed at seven years
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec.
12.

12.

1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, September.

1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two
Chambers created.
Passage of a bill for the construction of
a timule under the English channel.

1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon,

1874 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies,
June 25.
Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.

1878 International Exposition at Parls opened
May 1,

1879 Resignation of President MacMahon,
Jan. 2.

May 1,

1879 Resignation of President MacMahon,
Jan. 2,
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the
Senate, Jan. 30.
Gsmbetta becomes President of the
Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced
by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand,
Africa, June 1.
M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to
succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry,
March 9.
Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by nafional decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July 2.
New ministry formed by Jules Ferry,
Sept. 20.
1881 Elections favorable to the government.
\$200,000,000 loan taken up three times
over.
France invades Tunis, and treaty with
Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic galos virtual sucrainty,
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement produced in Italy,
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cal
hors, May 25.
Rejection of sentin de liste, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of
Ferry's cabinet.
1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jun.
30.
Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July
29. Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July

29.
Rejection of vote of credit to protect
Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duclere succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec.
24.

24.
Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 15; released, Feb. 9.
Resignation of the Duclerc ministry,
M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23.
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.

Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
Commencement of hostilities with Madaguscar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.
Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 80.
Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
Treaty between France and China signed. May 11.
France commences hostilities by bom-

France commences hostilities by bom-bardment and capture of Keling, Aug.

bardment and capture of Kelung, Aug.
6.
8.
Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
1885 Death of Victor Rugo, aged 83, March 22.
1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadl Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.
1889 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.
Paris Exposition opened, May 8.
1800 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.
1891 Russia bestows decoration on President Carnot, March.
1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and ull released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.
Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died,

Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died,
Oct. 17.

1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at
Lyons by an anarchist,
Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded
by Felix Faure.

1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar.

gascar.

Dreyfus case creates great excitement.

Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.

Emile Lonbet elected President, Feb. 18.

1900 Theatre Francais, Paris, borned, March 8.

1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, November.

1906 C. A. Falliers elected President of

France.

1910	French steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked, 156 persons drowned.
	The Seine river flood at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.
1912	French senate adopted military aviation program to cost \$5,000,000 a year.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other prov-inces, from Poland.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Lonno.

1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.
1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Verdee.
1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.
1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio.

1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austreach

1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.

1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.

1805 War with France declared by Francis.
General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austriltz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.

Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.

1805 Treaty of Presburg,
Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.
The French evacuate Vicona,
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian King abdicates,
1809 Battle of Ahensberg; defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vicona, by the French;
the city restored Oci, 24.

1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Muria Louise,
daughter of Francis II., to Nupoleon I.,
April 1.

1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of sovereigns at Vicona.

Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.
Treaty of Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces,
with additions. 1815 with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.
1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.
1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. socceeds him.
1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.
1848 Insurrection at Viscon at Viscon.

Insurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, Murch 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15-

The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 1517.
The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
A Constitutional Assembly meets at
Vienna, July 22.
Third insurrection in Vienna.
Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.
War with Sardinia.
Revolution in Hungary.
Imperial troops capture Ranb and defeat
Hungarians, at Sziliszo and Mohr.
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
Sardinia forced to make peace.
Constitution granted.
Hungary declares independence, April 14.
Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden.
The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
Count Bathyany executed.
Convention of Olimitz.
The Emperor revokes the Constitution of
1849.

Trial by jury sholished in the Empire. Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Em

peror.
Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.
1856 Annesty granted to the Hungarian pomnesty granted to the Hungarian po-litical offenders of 1848, '49, by the

1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic re-lations uspended.

The Damblan provinces evacuated.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to

Hungary. 1859 War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.
Napoleon III, declares war with Austria, May 31.
Batiles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Surdinia.

Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.

The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.

Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.

1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.

The meeting of the Reichsrafh, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.

Austria protests against the annoxation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.

Sardinia

Sardinia.

The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.

The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.

1801 Annesty granted for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc.

Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.

caused by the reactionary policy of the court.

The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.

Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.

No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.

The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.

The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.

Military levy taxes in Hungary.

Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.

The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21.

The magistrates at Pesth resign.

Military government established in Hungary, in December.

gary, in December.

1862 Annesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists. Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created,

1882 The principle ministerial responsibility adopted to the imperial government.
Great reduction of the army.
A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
Serious inudations throughout the empire.
Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.
Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.
Federal Constitution reformed.
1804 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 20.
Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.

1865 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.
Concessions made to Hungary, and a
more liberal manner of governing the
empire introduced.

empire introduced.

Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.

Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.

Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary.

The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.

Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bayaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.

1888 question. Issau and Frankfort allied with Austria. The German-Italian war between Austria

enters Silesia. he Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.

The Hallans defeated by the Archanter
Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.
The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bobemia.
Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.
Battle of Skallitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 38.
Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested,
Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30.
Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort gained by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation.

federation.

Baron Von Beust made prime minister.

The Emperor makes great concessions to

Galicia.

1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent kingdom. Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Andrassy elected President of Hungary,
Diet,
The Emperor and Empress of Austria
crowned King and Queen of Hungary,
at Pesth, June 8.

1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church
made amenable to the civil law.
Civil marriage authorized.
The State assumes the control of secular
education.

education.

1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.

1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war. Bitter contest between national and fed-

Bitter contest between national and red-eral parties.

1871 Further reforms in the government in-stituted.

Measures adopted looking to the repre-sentation of all the nationalities em-braced in the empire.

Austria recognizes new German Confed-eration.

eration.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives
and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign
Affairs.
Change in the Electoral Law.

Affairs.

Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

1878 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and Ring of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.

The federalists defeated in the elections.

1874 Reforms in the empire.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesistical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.

by the Pope.

Death of Ferdinand —, ex-Emperor.

Visit of the Emperor to Italy.

Great financial crisis.

Change in the bed of the Danube.

New marriage law proclaimed.

Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.

Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
Neutrality declared in Servian war.
1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the forner.
1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.
1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.
1882 Raab, Hongary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.
1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.

1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna,
May 16.

1885 Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of
Russis at Kremster, Aug. 25.
Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.

1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin,
Aug. 12.

1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.

1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty,
April 2.

1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty,
April 2.
1904 Members Hungarian House wrecked
Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.
1808 Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10.
1908 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by
Austria-Hungary, October.
1909 Threatened war with Servia, averted after
war preparations had been made.

SCANDINAVIA.

Most of Norway was united under Harold Haarfager about the end of the
ninth century.

1365 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of
Sweden.

1385 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North,
become Queen of Denmark. This great
princess died in 1412.

princess died in 1412.

1887 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.

1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.

1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560. 1523 Lutheran religion established in Den-

1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.

1537 Catholocism suppressed and church lands amexed to the crown.

1611 Gustavus Adolphos, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.

1664 Charles XIL became king of Sweden. After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fogilitie.

1792 Gustavus III. assassimated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being in-sane, was dethroned. 1809 Charles XIVI. succeeded to the throne of

sane, was dethroned.

Charles XIII. speceeded to the throne of Sweden.

1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected erown prince of Sweden.

1814 Norway taken from Benmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Laurenberg was given to Denmark in exchange.

1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.

1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.

2872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

1893 Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and soiled for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, salled from Christiana, June 24.

1906 Frederick VIII succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29.

1911 Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald Anundsen.

1912 Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 16, at Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph H. becomes Emperor. 1766 Lorraine ceded to France. 1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria. 1772 Germany shares in the partition of Po-

1772 Germany shares in the partition of Po-land.
1788 War with Turkey.
1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria,
1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Prinsians seize Dantzic and acquire-Posen.

Prinsians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.

1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.

1801 Prussians seize Hanover.

Treaty of Luneville: Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territorics west of the Rhine.

1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.

1805 Treaty of Vienna.

Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bayaria.

1806 Bisolution of the German Empire, Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.

Prussians seize Hanover.

Rhine.
Prussians seize Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
1808 Sorfdom abolished in Prussia.
1810 North Germany annexed to France.
1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.

Russia. 1813 The War of Liberation, against Napoleon, 1813 The War of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4. War declared against France, March 16. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31. Ney defeated by Blocher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.
Alies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, Oct. 16.
1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
1815 Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon, Formation of the Germanic Confederation.

1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down. 1818 The Zollverein (commercial

1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1832 Death of Goethe, German poet.
1833 Other German states join the Zollverein.
1834 Thuringla and Saxony join the Zollverein.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.

Prussis.

1844 Attempted assussinution of the Prussian King.

1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary

1848 Attempted assussination of the Prussian King.

1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany. German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.

1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.

He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly. Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart. Austria protests against alliance of Prossia and smaller German States, 1850. Treaty between Bayaria, Suxony and Wurtenburg, Feb. 27.

Parliament meets at Erfurt.

The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.

Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bayaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.

1851 Ressembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort,

1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered. Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.

Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.

The elector restored by the Confederation, Bayaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the Frank fon In Italy.

1860 Quaired with Demmark about the Danish duchies begins.

Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

Holstein-Schloswig dispute with Demmark, 1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.

National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in fayor of unification.

Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I. German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of federal reform.

1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
Peace restored, Oct. 30.

1865 The Gastein convention.
It gives great offence to the German Dict.
Prussia and Austria called upon to give

Diet.
Prussia and Austria called upon to give
up Holstein, which they refuse.
War between Prussia and Austria, and
their respective allies.
Austria defeated.
Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prus-

Saxony and House size.

Prussia makes peace with the several German states.

North German Confederation formed, Aug. 13.

Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Desse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.

South German military commission appointed.

Darmstadt, and Prussia.

South German military commission appointed.

France declares war against Germany.

Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.

Bavaria, Wurterburg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.

Invision of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the Germans.

The Emperor Napoleon III, and twa French armies made prisoners by the Germans.

North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.

The German empire formed.

The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.

1871 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.

Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.

Successful close of the French war.

The Germana occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.

Trenty of peace with France ratified, May 16.

Triumphal entry of the victorious German

France of Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France ratified,
May 16.

Triumphal entry of the victorious German
array into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.

1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire,
July 5.

Meeting of the Emperors of Germany,
Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of
Prussia.

1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
Troubles with the Roman Catholic
church.
Monetary reform law passed, June 23.

church.

Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.

1874 Civil marriage bill pussed.
New military and press laws.
Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 18.
Bismarck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16.
Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.

1875 The Imperial Bonk bill adopted.
Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.

Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic Church, Inundations in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
Code ot laws enacted March 21.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
The Crown Prince takes charge of the cupire.

Death of King George of Hanover, June The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.

clobs.
Regency of the Crown Prince.
The Emperor resumes the government.
Profectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at
Vienna, September.
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into
operation.

operation.

1880 Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and
Bayaria on stamp duties. Bismarck
resigns a third time, and the states "New Liberal" party formed, August.

German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16. The Liberals successful in the October

The Liberals successful in the October elections.

1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.

Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 6.

1883 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty of the anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.

The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.

Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 89, Feb. 13.

1884 Conternee of the Great Powers upon Bgyptian finances, Aug. 2.

Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20. Death of Prince Fraderick Charles of Prussia, gged 57, June 15. Convention between Prussia and Austria, Septemate army bill passed, March 11. Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27, Death of Emperor William, March 9, Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11. 1887 1888

11. Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18. 1889 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14, 1890 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as chan-cellor, March 19, Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9, 1891 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.

Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine. Besth of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24. Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25. Unveiling of the statue of William I, at Brown. 1893

1894 Caprivi resigns the chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlobe. Hohenlobe.

Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Gravelotte, Sedan, etc.

Celebration and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

1898
Prince Bismarck died, July 30.
Great coal strike, damary.

Great food in Ahr valley, June 12; 200 lives lost.

lives lost.

German fleet made friendly visit to United States.

Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.

Great coal strike.

PRUSSIA.

1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Ang. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
Buttle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of

invasion. 1798 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Po-

invasion.

Prossia seizes Dantzie and acquires Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.

1797 Prossian seize Hanoyer.

1801 Prederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.

1802 Prussian seize Hanoyer.

1803 Treaty of Vienus.

Downfall of the German Empire.

Prussia seizes Hanoyer, Posen.

Prussia joins the alliance against France.

Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.

Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.

Napoleon issues the Berlin decree.

1807 Peace of Thist.

Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.

1808 Convention of Berlin.

Serdom abolished in Prussia.

1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.

1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.

The War of Liberation begun.

Uprising of the people.

The "Landwhr" formed.

Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.

1814 The allies invade France.

Complete defeat of Napoleon.

The Prussian occupy the French capital.

Treaty of Parts.

1815 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.

Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.

1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.

tion.

1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.

1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.

1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of

Prussia. 1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prus-1844 Attempt 51a.
1848 Revolution of 1848.
Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov.

The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The Ring dissolves the Assembly, and Issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the Ring of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.

Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.

Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.

The revolution in Baden completely oune 23.
re revolution in Baden completely crushed.

crushed.

The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.

Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22:, Treaty of peace with Denmark.

Pressia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort.

Pressia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.

The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12. The Prussian troops withdraw from Ba-den, Nov. 14.

The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the
cause of the trouble, and restores peace
to Germany, Nov. 29.
1851 Visit of the King to Russia.
1852 The King re-establishes the Council of
the state as it existed prior to 1848.
1853 Plot against the government discovered
in Berlin.
1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean
war. war.

Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.

1855 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.

1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.

Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia. Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufcha-

Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchatel.

Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

1857 Serious illness of the King.

The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., made Regent.

1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.

1859 Franco-Italian war.

Royal of England.

1859 Franco-Italian war.

1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

1861 William I. becomes King upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.

National Association meets at Heidelberg. Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts a assassinate the King.

The King and Queen crowned at Konigsberg.

berg.
1862 The National Asembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
The government detected in the elections.
Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Pre-

The government deteated in the elections.
Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1803; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
1863 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
1863 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
The Crown Prince disayows participation in the recent action of the ministry. June 5; decree recalled.
War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
Holstein invaded by Prussia, Denmark ports blockaded.
Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
Treaty signed, Oct. 30.

and make peace.
Treaty signed, Oct. 30,
Quarrel between the government and the
Chamber of Deputies over the army 1865

Chamber of Deputles over the army budget.
The budget being rejected the king prorogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.
Convention of Gastein.
Bismurck visits Napoleon III., at Paris, The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.

they refuse.

Prussian treaty with Belgium.

Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.

War with Austria and her allies.

Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.

- 1866 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria. Formation of the North German Confed-eration, under the Jeadership of Prus-Hanover annexed to Prussio.

 1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian
- First meeting of the new German Parlia-
- ment. 1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation
- 1808 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.

 1870 France declares war against Prussia. Prussia receives the support of German States.

 France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.

 (See Germany and France.)

 The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.

 1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and erowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.

 Trouble with the Roman Catholic elergy.

 1872 Creation of the new peers by the govern-
- 1872 Creation of the new peers by the govern-ment to carry its measures in parlia-ment.

 1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish-
- ops. The stamp tax.

 1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Old Catholic bishops given salaries
- by the government.
 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July
- Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July
 13.
 1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
 Religious agitation in Prussia,
 Government ald withdrawn from Catholic chergy.
 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
 1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
 Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
 Great inundations in Prussia.
 (See Germany.)
- GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
- American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
 Death of the Preteoder, at Rome,
 Percy's Reliques published.
 Birth of Isaac Disraell; died 1848.
 Bruce's travels.
 Academy of arts founded.
 Letters of Junius.
 Wait's engine.
 Arkwright's Jenny.
 Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1880.
 Lord North's ministry.
 Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
 English debates reported.
 Birth of Sir Waiter Scott; died 1832.
 Warren Hastings in India.
 Suicide of Lord Clive.
 Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States).
 Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835.
 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
 Royal Marriage Act.
 Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
 Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
 Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
 Rodney's victories.
 Eliot at Gibraltar.

- Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
 Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.

 1779 Rodney's victories.
 Eliot at Gibraltar.

 1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
 Birth of Channing; died 1842.

 1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.

 1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
 Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
 Grattan's Irish Constitution.

 1783 Coalition ministry.
 England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
 1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
 Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
 1785 Birth of De Quincy; died 1860.
 1786 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (insane).
 Birth of Dr. Chalments, died 1842.

 1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.
 Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
 London Times founded.
 Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
 1790 Boswell's Johnson published.
 1791 Birmingham riots.
 Paine and "People's Friend."

 1792 First coalition against France.
 1793 England begins war with France.
 1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
 English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord
 Howe's victory over the French fleet.
 1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 22.
 Birth of Carlisle; died 1881.
 Cape of Good Hope doubled.
 Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
 Orange chubs formed in London.
- Prince of Wales marries Caroline of
 Brunswick.
 Orange clubs formed in London.
 1796 England takes the Spice Islands.
 Birth of Princess Charlotte.
 1797 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
 Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
 "The Anti-Jacobin."
 1798 Battle of the Nile; great victory of
 Lord Nelson over the French Reet.
 Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
 Sidney Smith at Acre.
 Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the
 Irish.
- Irish.

 Battle of Kilcullen, May 23.

 Battle of Antrim victory of the English.

 1799 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.

 1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the
- 1801

- Bathe of Archin, victory of the English.

 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.

 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the

 King.

 Malta taken.

 Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.

 Union of Great Britain and Ireland,

 Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.

 Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19.

 Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.

 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.

 War declared against France,

 Mahratta India War.

 Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.

 Battle of Tratalgar, Oct. 21; victory and

 death of Nelson.

 Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.

 Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.

 Birth of William E. Gladstone,

 Deaths of William Pitt and Charles

 James Fox.

 Orders in Council against the Berlin

 Decree, Jan. 7.

 The African slave trade abolished,

 March 25.

 Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claim
 ant of the English Crown.

 Wellesley passes the Duro.

 Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.

 "Quarterly Review" founded.

 Impeachment of the Duke of York,

 Walchoren expedition, August.

 Death of Sir John Moore.

 Investigation into conduct of Princess

 Caroline.

 Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882. 1809
- Caroline.
 Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882,
 Birth of Alfred Tennyson.

 1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 3,
 Great financial crisis.
 Irish agitation for repeal of the union.

 1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent,

The sandy have been properly to the party of the sandy of

Feb. 5. Suddite riots, Nav. The Roman Catholic Board formed by Duniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

- 1811 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died
- 1811 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died
 1803.

 1812 English storm Ciudad, Redirgo and Badajos.
 Lord Liverpool Premier.
 Assussination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House, Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.
 Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
 Birth of Robert Browning.

 1814 Peace with France.
 Peace with the United States.
 Birth of Charles Reade,
 Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.

 1815 France renews war with the allies.
 Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.
 Peace with France,
 Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland,
 Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

 1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
 1817 Specie payments resumed.
 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
 Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
 Trial of Lord Howe and nequittal.
 1818 Birth of J. Anthony Frouse.
 1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
 Peel's Currency Act.
 Birth of Ruskin.
 1820 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
 Cato. Street. conspiracy discovered, Feb.
 20.
 Trial of Queen Caroline.

- Cato Street conspiracy discovered, 20.

 Trial of Queen Caroline.
 Birth of Herbert Spencer.
 Birth of George McDonald.
 Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
 Great outrages in Ireland.
 George IV. crowned, July 19.
 Ring George IV. visits Scotland.
 "Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.
 Suicide of Castlereagh.
 First Mcchanics' Institute held.
 Agitation about tests and corporacts.

- acts.
 1824 English-Burmese war.
 Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
 1825 The great commercial crists.
 First railroad in England.

- First railroad in England.
 Thames tunnel commenced.
 Birth of Wilkie Collins.
 Lord Canning Prime Minister.
 Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
 Battle of Navarino.
 The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.
 Great riots in London.
 Death of George IV.
 William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
 Ministry of the Duke of Wellimgton.
 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
- Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

 1831 The new London bridge opened.

 The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.

 Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.

 Earl Grey's ministry.

 1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.

 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.

 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.

 1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.

 Trades union and repenl riots.

 Lord Melbourne's ministry.

 1835 Corporation Reform Act pussed, Sept. 9.

 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.

 1837 Death of William IV.

 Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.

 Hanover separated from Great Britain.

 1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.

 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.

 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.

 1839 England at war with China.

 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

 1840 Penny postage inaugurated.

- 1839 England at war with China.
 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
 1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
 1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
 1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3, Income tax established, August.
 Peace with China. December.
 1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
 1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublia, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September.
 1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
 Great famine in Ireland.
 Pussytte or Tractarian controversy.
 Anti-com law agitation.
 Great railroad speculations.
 1846 Great commercial panic.
 Food riots in Tipperary.
 Russell forms new ministry.
 1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
 1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien,
 Mengher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
 Cholera in Ireland.
 1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
 Cholera reappears in England.
 The Queen visits Ireland.
 1860 Peath of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
 Pate assaults the Queen.
 1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened,

- of Cambridge,
 Pate assaults the Queen.
 The first "Great Exhibition" opened,
- 1851 The first "Great Exhibition"
 May I.
 First gold arrives from Australia.
 1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
 Great riots in Belfast.
 Great Prime Minister.
- Great riots in Belfast.
 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.

 1853 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
 Profocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.

 1854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
 War declared against Russia, March 28.
 Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.

 1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.
- Jan. 2. Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of
 France to England.
 The Queen and Prince Albert visit
 France.
- Trance to England.

 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.

 1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19. War with China (q. v.) England at war with Persia. Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25. English take Bushire, Dec. 10.

 1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
- Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
- Persian war closed by Herat restored.

 1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jun. 25.
 Derby-Dismeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
 Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
 The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed. The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.

- 1858 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
 1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
 Derly ministry defeated on the reform bill. Organization of volunteer forces.

 Ilmerston-Russell ministry formed June
- Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June
 18.
 Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
 Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
 1860 Commercial treaty with France.
 Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.
 The Prince of Wales visits the United
 States and Canada.
 1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's
 mother.
- mother.

 Complications with the United States over the seizure of Mesers. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer, by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.

 Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec.
- 14.
 The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.
 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
 Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
- Confederate "Alabama" sails from Emgland.
 Second international exhibition, May I.
 Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hosse, July 1.
 Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
 Serious riots in Ireland.
 1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
 Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandru, of Denmark, March 10.
 1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
 Visit of Caribaidi.
 The Jonian Islands ceded to Greece,
 Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
 European Conference, at London, on the
- cussed.
 European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

 1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland. Fenian troubles in Ireland, arrest of James Stephens, 'Head Center,' Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24, Russell-Gladstone ministry. Death of Richard Cobden, April 2, Death of Richard Cobden, April 2, Important commercial freaty with Austria, Dec. 16.

 1866 Deteat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18.
- 18, Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26, Derby forms his third callinet, July 6, Cattle plague continues, causing great
- Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.

 Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5, Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada. New reform act passed.

 War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.

 Sir Robert Napier commands expedition, Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.

 Disraeli's reform bill.

 The Dominion of Canada formed.

 Derhy ministry resigns, Feb. 25.

 Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.

 Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30. 1868
 - 30.

 Scotch and Irish reform acts passed,
 July 13.

 Dissolution of Payliament, Dec. 10.
 Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
 Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
 Successful termination of the Abyssinian
- war,
 The stuicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
 Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.
 Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Irish Church bill receives the royal aspects of the page 12 per 12 per 24.
- Irish Church bill receives the royal as-sent, July 26.

 Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.

 Measures adopted for the spread of pri-mary education.

 Land bill of Ireland receives royal as-sent, July 8.

 Education bill.

 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war pro-claimed, July 19.

 Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
- Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. II.
 Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
 Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.
 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of
 Lorne, March 20.
 Black Sea Conference, March 13.
 Treaty with the United States regarding
 Alabama claims, May 8.
 The Irish Church Disestablishment hill
 goes into effect.
 Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
 University tests abolished; army purchase
 abolished.
 The Ballot Act passed.
- abolished.
 The Ballot Act passed.
 Serious illness of the Frince of Wales.
 Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
 Great riots in Dublia.
 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.
 A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales. Feb. 27.
 O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
 Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.

- Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept.

 14.
 Scotch educational bill.
 Commercial treaty wild France, Nov. 5.
 Serious riots in Belfast.

 1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.
 Payment of the Geneva award.
 Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
 Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
 Resignation of the Gladstone ministry,
 March 13; ministry resumes office,
 March 17.
 The Shah of Persia visits England.
 Passage of the Judicature bill. Aug. 5.
 War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet
 Wolseley placed in command.

 1874 Irish educational bill fails.
 Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to
 Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
 Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
 Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty
 of peace signed, Feb. 13.
 Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.

 1875 Reopening of the Eastern question.
 The Prince of Wales visits India.
 France passes the English Channel Tunnel
 bill.
- 1876 Great revival under Moody and Sankey,
- Great revival under moody and Sankey, England purchases the Stew canal. O'Connell centenary in Ireland. Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1. Bulgarlan atrocities produce intense ex-citement in England. Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland. Disrocli ruised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield. England takes part in the Eastern ques-
- England takes part in the Eastern question.

 1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of
 the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to
 remain neutral.

 Duke of Marthorough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

 Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

 1878 Russian advance on Constantinonle produces great excitement in England.

- Several changes in the ministry.
 Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland.
 Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
 Great commercial depression in England.
 British Afghanistan war.
 General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,
 Dec. 2.
- British Afghanistan war.
 General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,
 Dec. 2.
 Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
 1879 Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of
 Afghan, May 9; retirement of British
 troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30;
 British residents at Cabul massacred,
 Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul,
 Sept. 28; abdication of Yakoob Khan,
 Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at
 Sherpur, Dec. 23.
 Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops
 enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of
 Isandala, Jan. 22.
 Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince
 Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon Hi., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir
 Garnet Wolseley takes command, June
 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the
 Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture
 of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
 Great distress and famine in Ireland.
 Parnell visits the United States in behalf
 of the Land League.
 Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.
 1880 Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali
 made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob
 Khan attacks Candahar and repulses
 Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortic from
 Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts
 relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats
 Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.
 Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry,
 April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29.
 Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
 Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
- Compensation for Disturbance jected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
- Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.

 "Boycotting" practiced.
 Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.

 1881 Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, Avril 8.
 Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
 Lord Sallsbury the Conservative Leader.
 Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. mons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March
- Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.

 Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
 Yakoob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar.
 Parnell arrested under Coercion Act. Oct. 13.

 Land Lesgue declared illegal, Oct. 20.
 Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22.

 Agrarian outrages in Ireland.

 1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by MoLean, March 2.

 State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
 - insane.
 Prince Leopold married to Princesa Hel-ena of Waldeck, April 27.
 Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief
 - Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.
 Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.
 Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.
 The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
 John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
 The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
 Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
 Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
- Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.

 Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.

 Arrears of Rent bill passed.

 Married woman's property assessed.

 Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.

 War in Egypt (q. v.).

 1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 19.

 Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.

 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.

 New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug.
- Annexation of territory on African west Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.

 Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.

 Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.

 1884 New Fatents Act goes into operation, Jun. 1.
- Jan. 1,
 Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt,
 Jan. 18.
 The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
 Death of Prince Leopoid, Duke of Albany,
 March 28, aged 29.
 Monster reform demonstration in London,
 July 21.
 Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
 Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing,
 Aug. 17.
- Serious anti-Salvation riots, at worning,
 Aug. 17.
 Earl of Dufferin appointed to the ViceRoyalty of India, Sept. 10.
 Greenwich adopted as the universal prime
 meridian, Oct. 13.
 Portuguese Bre upon the British ship
 Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3.
 Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
 Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec.
 13.
- 13.
 Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay,
 Dec. 13.
 1895 Attempt to blow up the Honse of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of
 London, Jan. 24.
 The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon. Jan. 26. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
 Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
 The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
 The revised Bible published, May 18.
 Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenburg, July 23.
 Death of Sir Moses Montefore, aged 101, July 28.
 Grant memorial services at Westminster.
- 1885 Grant memorial services at Westminster,
- Aug. And bill deteated, Sept. 21.
 Parnell's land bill deteated, Sept. 21.
 Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
 Irish Crime Bill pussed, July 8.
 Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 1886 1887
- 19.

 1888 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
 U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.

 1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales,
 July 27.

 1890 Rejection of overtures from the Pope,
 Aug. 11.

 Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party,
 Dec. 6.

 1891 NewJoundland fishery dispute, March-May.
 U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted,
 May.
- U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted,
 May.

 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.

 The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.
 Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.

 1895 Deteat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.

Aller marine with residence in the second

- 1900 Transvaal republic annexed to Great
 Britain, Sept. 1.
 1901 Queen Victoria died, Jan. 22.
 King Edward VII. ascends throne.
 1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
 1905 Post Office began to receive messages for
 wireless transmission to ships at sea,
 Jan. 1.
- Jan. 1.

 1908 Old age pension act passed Aug. 1.

 1910 Death of King Edward, May 6.

 Accession of King George IV. to the throne, May 7.

 1912 Great coal strike on; woman suffrage agitation.

 Aprills introduces Home Puls hill.
 - Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.

 Myhite Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank after collision with feeberg; 1,685 people drowned; 7.05 were saved and carried to New York on Cunarder "Carpathia," April.

AUSTRALIA.

- 1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Hay and name the country New South Wales, April 28, 1773 Explorations of Furneaux.

 1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.

 1776 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of explores from the Cook makes a third voyage of explores from the Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.

 1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.

 Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 28.

 1789 Jestes, owing to the loss of the storeship "Guardian."

 1790 Bistress, owing to the loss of the storeship "Guardian."

 1793 First house for public worship erected. 1795 First publication of Government Gazette. 1795 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.

 1809-705 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.

 1809-705 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.

 1802 First brick church built.

 1803 Issurcetion of Irish convicts repressed.

 1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.

 1805 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home, succeeded by MacQuarrie.

 1817-123 Explorations into the Interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxand, Oxley and others.

 1820 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.

 1822 South Australia explored by Stuarf.

 1829 West Australia explored by Stuarf.

 1829 West Australia province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. String appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

 1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.

 1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.

 1832 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.

 Port Philip, now Victoria, colonized.

 1833 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.

 1834 For Council established and Capt. Strilla fixed.

 1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.

 Port Philip, now Victoria, colonized.

 1836 South Australia approvince.

 Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.

 Adelaide founded.

 Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaida to King George's Sound.

 Mitchell Grego
- Wales, 1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to
- 1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis. Willis.

 1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.

 1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bush-runger and murderer.

 Cessation of transportation to Australia.
- Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.

 Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19.

 1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,298,667.
- ed, 1,298,867.
 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.
 Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.

 1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.
- 1872 Telegraphic communication with England.
- Synod of the Church of Austyalia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25. 1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria riv-
- 1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria rivers.

 1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.

 1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.

 Tabiti annexed to France.

 The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.

 1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Mnray River, connecting with Melbourne. Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.

 Majority vote in favor of a tariff com-
- consider federal action.

 Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.

 1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.

 1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
 Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.

 1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Soudan, March 3.

 1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2.
- 1899 Beginning of the Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.

	1000		
	188		ANCIENT
1891	Federation Convention draft a Constitu- tion for the Commonwealth of Aus- tralia, April 3. Serious floods in Queensland, property	1858	of the provincial government by Queen
1893 1895	Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail	1860 1861	Scheme. Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Great fire in Quebec, June 7
1901 1903 1910	New Commonwealth of Australia pro- claimed at Sydney. Bombala N. S. W. chosen as capital		Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. Lord Monek made Governor-General.
1011	Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000. Commonwalth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass- canberra.	1802	Nov. 28. British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair. Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet. Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
		1864	Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
	M A		Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their re- turn, followed by their discharge, Dec.
1767	CANADA. English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian	1865	14; General Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln. Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec.
1768 1774	provinces. Sir Guy Carleton Governor, Great fire in Montreal. Roman Catholic citizens of Canada con-		Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for de- feuse of the Dominion, March 23, Canada consents to union of the prov- inces, April 1.
1775	firmed in their political rights and property. Legislative council of 23 members ap-	1866	First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7. Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
	pointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence. Invasion of Canada by the Americans,		Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States: Fenian invasion threatened
8	Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold. Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3. Montreal captured, Nov. 12.		Feniaus, under O'Neill, cross into Can- ada; Canadian volunteers drive them buck and disperse them. Habeas Corpus suspended,
	Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.	1867	Habeas Corpus suspended, Mr. Galt's new tariff. Formation of the Domition of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2, Canadian Railway Loan act pessed April
1776	Failure of attack and death of Mont- gomery. The Americans retreat from Canada,	1868	Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12. Sir John Young becomes Governor-Gen-
1784 1791	June 18. Settlement of Upper Canada. Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower prov-	1869 1870	eral, Nov. 27. Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000. Second Fenian raid repelled by militia;
1792 1794	inces. First House of Assembly opened. Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.	2010	the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops, Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land,
1803 1812	Slavery abolished in Canada, Second war between the United States and Great Britain. Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug.	1871	formed and becomes a part of the Do- minion of Canada. Prince Alfred visits Canada. British Columbia joins the Dominion of
	15. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 14.	1872	Canada, Discussion of the Fisheries question. Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
812 1813	Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27. Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock. Americans defeated at Frenchtown.	1873	Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-Gen- eral. Mucdonald's ministry charged with cor- ruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
	Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor, May 29.	1875 1876	ministry formed by Mackenzie. Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States. Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire,
	Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Eric.	1677	Sept. 3. United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,-500,000.
014	Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Eric. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh. United States troops successful at battle	1878	The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14. Fortune Bay outrages.
	of Longwood, March 4. Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.		United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21, Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Prin-
816	Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. Treaty of Ghent closes the war. Sir George Sherbroke becomes Governor	1879 1880	cess Louise, Nov. 25. Industrial Exposition at Ottawa. Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville
817	of Lower Canada. Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay. Duke of Richmond appointed Governor	1881	grants it. \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.
822	of Lower Canada. Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada. Welland Canal incorporated.	1883	Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31. Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company, Feb. 16. The Marquis of Lansdown appointed Governor-General, May 21. Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Gov- cencer & Newtondland
825 826	First agitation against the Orangemen. Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill. Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by	1884	Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Gov- ernor of Newtoundland. Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
828 829	a mob. Petition against misuse of revenues. First agitation for responsible govern-	1885	Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under
830 832	ment in Upper Canada. Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Low- er Canada. Imperial duties surrendered to the Cana-	1886	Louis Riel, April 24. Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel. Opening of the Canadian Pacific Rati-
835 836	dian Assembly. The Pupinean party aim at a total separation from Great Britain. First Canadian railway opened.	1888	Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26. Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
837	House of Assembly refuse supplies. Coercive measure of the British Parlia- ment. House of Assembly of Lower Canada re-	1889 1890	Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11. Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26. Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.
	"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal. Commercial crisis in Canada and the	1891	Government party sustained at general election, March 6. General census taken April 5. Forl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-
	United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada. Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.	1893 1895 1910	General, May 11. School war in Manitoba. Silver agitation and mining development
1	Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4. Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States, Affair of the "Caroline." Sir John Colborne appointed Governor,	1911	in Porcupine district. Duke of Connaught appointed Governor- General. Great land boom and influx of settlers
838	Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16. Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Rob-		in Northwest provinces.

Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.

The first railway accident in Canada. Quebec made the seat of government.

Stringency in the money market caused by the mutiny in India.

tion.

Jan. 16.
Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Rob-ert Peel."
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is

UNITED STATES.

1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenbam appointed Governor.
1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves ques-1765 First Medical College established in Phil-Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1843 Bir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
Government removed from Kingston to
Montreal. adelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England,
March 22. The Stamp Act passed, in England,
March 22.

Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.

A congress of the colonies proposed by
Massachusetts, June 26.

Congress of 27 delegates meet at New
York and publish a declaration of the
rights and rules against the Stamp
Act, Oct. 7.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware
and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp
Act, November.

1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons,
in February.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Captain Webb first
introduce Methodism in America.

1767 An ohnoxious tax imposed on paper,
glass, tea and painters' colors imported
by the colonies.

Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs Montreal.

1845 Great fire in Quebec.

1847 Earl Cathcart Governor.

Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.

Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.

1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion

Losses bill.

1849 Amexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.

Great riots in Montreal.

Destruction of Parliament House, April 26. 26.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
Subsidence of the agriation.
1850 Reciprocity with United States urged.
1851 Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced,
1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves abolished by Englis
Parliament, May 9.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada. by English Colonies adopt a non-importance arment.

Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.

1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faunel Hall, Boston.

A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates. Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 7.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Con-

1782

1783

1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.

The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.

Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.

First paper mill erected at Milton.

1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens. on, made the seat ernment by Queen sition defeat this Tales to Canada. one 7. civil war in the of hostilities with 1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.

Repeal of the duties on tea.

1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.

1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narraganaett Bay by Americans from Providence.

1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.

Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.

The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.

1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25.

Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.

1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War. Governor-General, anada on account try; Macdonald Quebec to discuss merican colonies, ake a raid from 18, Vt., Oct. 19; 10 upon their re-10 discharge, Dec. 10 colaims reprisals; 10 confederation. £50,000 for de-n, March 23, ion of the prov-Hastings County. ncement of the Revolutionary Battle of Lexington, April 19; British eciprocity Treaty retreat. Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed,
May 20.
General Washington Commander-inChief of the Continental forces, June
15. cross into Cancers drive them Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.

Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 19.
Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stuftborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July 20.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1. ninion of Canada of Canada, New Scotia, March 29. Viceroy, July 2, act passed, April es Governor-Genpurchased for elled by militia; uptured by United Rupert's Land, part of the Donada. the Dominion of Jan. 1. Boston evacuated by the British in con-sequence of the Americans having tak-en possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March ries question. becomes a part anada. nes Governor-Gen-17.

Washington arrives at New York, April 14.

Declaration of Independence, July 4.

Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.

Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.

New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.

Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.

Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American flect, Oct. 11-13.

Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.

English occupy Rhode Island.

Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.

Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.

Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).

Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500)

Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) 17. Washington arrives at New York, April arged with corto resign; new Mackenzie. Treaty by United acinthe by fire, da Fishery Com-ward Canada \$5,son-in-law of pinted Viceroy, ery award, Nov. Lorne and Prinises compensation r; Lord Granville one Bay outrages. ad from Halifax ed, June 31. lian Pacific Rail-100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600). Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. lowne appointed Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a
Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British, appointed Gov-Association, at Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.
Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. Quebec, Oct. 11. Creek with the rebels, under f Louis Riel. an Pacific Rati-Coercion Bill to join Canada, rnor, June 11. ed, Feb. 14. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 239) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
New Haven plundered by the British, March 8.
New Haven plundered by the British,
July 5.
Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans,
July 16.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the
British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss
325) defeats General Gates (loss 730),
Aug 325) defeats General Gates (less 780), Aug. 16. Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his

Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens devices plan for plating vessels. First manufacture of screws by machinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesspeake,"
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.

Breech loading rifles invented.

Breech loading rifles invented.

Louisiana admitted into the Union.

Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.

Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.

Detachment of militis, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.

War declared against Great Britain, June 12. Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.

Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.

Battle of Cowpens: American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.

Assembling of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.

Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.

Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.

The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, War declared against Great Britain, June 12. British orders in council revoked, June Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17,
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, renders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men,
Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war,
captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate,
captured by the "Constitution" ("Old
Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison takes command of the
Northwestern army.
Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by
the Americans, Oct. 13.
The "Frolic," a British ship, captured
by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp."
Both vessels afterwards taken by the
"Poictiers," a British 74.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate,
captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
The "Java," a British frigate, captured
by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.

1813 At the River Raisin, the British and
Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left
unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 18. (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100),
Sept. 8.

The traitor, Arnold, burns New London,
Sept. 6.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,078 men, to Washington,
Oct. 19.

Independence of the United States
acknowledged by Holland, April 19.

Independence acknowledged by Sweden,
Denmark, Spain and Prussia.

Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.

Peace with Great Britain, Jan. 20.

Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of
Paris, Sept. 23.

New York evacuated, Nov. 25.

Resignation of General Washington, Dec.

23. 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
1785 John Adams sent to England as first.
Ambassador from the United States.
1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

1780 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.

1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.

Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17.

1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

Emancipation of slaves by the Quaters 1813 The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," I ch. 23.

The imaguration of James Madison as President, March 4.

The Creek Indians subdued by Gen, Jackson.

The American coast blockaded by the British.

Duel between Gen, Jackson and Col-British.

Duel between Gen, Jackson and Col.
Benton.

York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada,
taken by the Americans, under Gen,
Pike, who was killed, April 27.

The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the
British frigate "Shannon," June 1,
First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.

Storcotyping first introduced into America. Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.

1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.

North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.

Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.

1702 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State. ica. Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesa-Death of Capt, Lawrence, of the "Linesa-peuke."

Battle of Fort George, May 27.
British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.
The British fleet, 62 guns, on Lake Eric, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
Massucre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the 1702 Kentucky admitted as the interest State.

The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.

Washington City chosen as the capital of a the republic.

1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.

Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.

1794 Washington's second term as President begins. 10.

Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
The British, capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 1794 Washington's second term as President begins,
Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania,
France recalls Genet,
Jay's treatly with Great Britain,
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treatly.
1796 Temessee admitted as the sixteenth
State.
Resignation of George Washington,
1797 John Adams inaugurated as President,
Treatly with France annulled,
1798 War with France threatened,
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon,
Dec. 14,
1890 The Government removed from Phila-The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.

Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.

Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumsch, Oct. 5.

1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.

Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.

The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.

Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.

The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25.

Fort Eric captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.

Battle of Eridgewater, Lundy's Lane, Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.

Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane, Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.

The British hombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.

Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15. Death of Washington, at Mr. Vernon, Dec. 14.

1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.

1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.

New York Evening Post established.

War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.

1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.

1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid.

Pianos first manufactured at Boston.

1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.

Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.

Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, buill.

Levis & Clark's expedition starts across Ang. 9.
Rattle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Battle of Bladensburg.

Battle of Bladensburg.

British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.

British Ceneral, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.

British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.

Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.

The "Avon." a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.

Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan)

Als., Sept. 5.

The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Platisburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.

British expelled from Pensacola, by Jacks son, Nov. 7.

Battle on Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.

Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.

Jethro Wood patents his own plow.

Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.

Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.

Attack on Baltimore.

Bombardment of Fort McHenry.

British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.

Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.

Battle of New Orleans.

Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.

Capture of the British, with the Senate, Feb. 17.

"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.

War declared with Algiers.

The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.

Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers, Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.

Hunt first manufactures axes.

Terrific gale and flood in New England, Columbia river.

American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.

British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.

Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.

Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.

Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.

Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy. Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
Fulton's first successful steamboat.

1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.

1809 First woolen mills started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Intercourse between France and England forbidden.

1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown. 17.

Nunt first manufactures axes.

Terrific gale and flood in New England,
Sept. 28.

Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe, President.
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls'
school at Troy.

This was known as the year without a
summer. summer.

Illinois admitted into the Union.
Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers,
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and
Alabama. 1817 Eric Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
Clymer invents Columbian printing

built. Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across

the plains.

Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
Seizure of armed American vessels by
England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the
Columbia river.

1800 American commerce affected by blockade

conspiracy.

1807 The first coast survey ordered by Con-

gress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Con-

gress. Eli Terry manufactures first wooden

town.
Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incor-

porated.
Engagement between U. S. frigate
"President," and British sloop, "Little
Belt."

Dyner invents Columbian printing press.

New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.

1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Ang. 24.

Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.

1819 The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.

The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.

Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.

1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise. 14.
Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by
Spain for \$5,000,000.
Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
Heated discussion in Congress on the
slavery question.
Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President. dent.

Petroleom first discovered in Ohio.

Macadamized roads first introduced.
Death of Daniel Boone.

1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21. Burnett first introduces lithography. Straw hats first made from American Straw hats first made from American straw.

1822 The United States acknowledge the Independence of the South American Republics.

First English firm in California opens house at Montrey.
Death of Maj. Gen. Stark.

First cotton mill built in Lowell.

Elliott makes first platform scales.

War with the Cuban pirates.

Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.

1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18,
First gas company in New York,
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached,
Pins first made by machinery,
First reformatory school founded in New
York.

Act passed to protect and encourage cot-Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers.

Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.

Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.

Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.

Election of John Quincy Adams as President.

dent.
The Capitol at Washington completed.
First edge tool manufactory established.
Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found

Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7. 1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Convention with Great Britain concern-Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.

Filticth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.

Great anti-mason excitement.

Abduction of William Morgan.

Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.

Opening of the Eric Canal, Oct. 26.

Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.

Delano's first firs-proof safes.

Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.

Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.

Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.

Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.

Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."

First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts and connected by her. 1827

"Morgan affair."

First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.

1828 Passage of the Protective Tarriff Bill.

Sandpaper and emery first made.

First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced. Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.

Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties. General Jackson elected President.

These of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

Ayres.
Planing mill first putented.
Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
Independence of Mexico recognized.
Webster's great speech in Congress, Jun.
26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.

bill.

First Asylum for the Blind established.

First Horticultural Society formed.

Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.

Commercial treaty with Turkey.

South Carolina asserts "States Rights."

The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.

Building of the South Carolina railroad.

American Institute of Learning founded.

Great debate between Webster and Hayne. 1830

Great debate between Webster and Hayne. 1881 Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement. Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slav-

Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning mowing machines patented.
Cuthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine, Buttons first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
1832 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina multifection movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla
Batoo, Feb. 6.
First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S.
June 21.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug.
27. 27. University of New York organized, Sept.

26. Re-election of Andrew Jackson as Presi-

Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.

Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.

Morse Invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.

Fairbank's Scale first patented.

The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.

The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.

Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed. Gayler invents first practical safe. Death of John Randolph, May 24.

"moval of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

First successful reaper patented.

structed.

First successful reaper patented.

Ericsson invents the caloric engine.

1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.

Luciter matches first made.

Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.

Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.

1835 Creat fire in New York.

Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

New York Herald established by Bennett,

Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice,
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia,
Brown makes first gold

Brown makes first gold pens with dia-mond points.

mond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$516,169. Bequest of Jan of \$515,169. nithsonian Institute at Washington founded, Death of James Madison, June 28. Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.

Sam Houston elected President of Texas,
Oct. 22. Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.

Martin Van Buren elected President.
Burning of the Patent and General Postoffice at Washington.

Texas declared independent.
Sam Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.

Adams' great debute for the right of petition.

Death of Asron Burr.
Sloux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.

Scott subdues the Creek Indians.

out the country.

Harnden originates the express business.

Michigan admitted into the Union.

First zine produced in the country.

Wilkes" exploring expedition to the South Pole.

United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5,
Mormon war in Missouri.
Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as
President.
Goodware invariance.

1838

President.
Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Erilesson.
Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June So.
 First Washingtonian Society founded.

1837 Great financial crash and panie through-

Adams' Express Company organized.
Adams' Express Company organized.
Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
William H. Harrison inaugurated, March
4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McLeod difficulty.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.

lished.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tri-1842 Kingford produces the first sample of

Creeley establishes the New York Tribune.

1842 Ringford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.

Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.

The Fourier community excitement. Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Ashborton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.

Bunker Hill monument completed.

Termination of war with Seminoles, Lucifer matches first made by machinery. President vetoes bill for National Bank, Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.

Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.

1843 William Miller and the "Millerites." \$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.

Fremont explores Collambia River, William Willer, and Klamath Lake, Great connet visible during the day. Death of Noah Webster.

Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.

1844 Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.

Commercial treaty with China.

First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

First nati-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.

The "Midas" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.

James K. Polk elected President.

Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.

Copper discovered in Michigan.

Texas ankse for annexation.

First telegraph line.

1845 Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.

Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.

War declared by Mexico, June 4.

Naval school at Annoodis oneued.

ico takes offense.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elfas Howe produces his first sewing machine. chine. Great fire in Pittsburg. Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned, Death of Justice Joseph Story,

Durned.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of files.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.
Death of Andrew Jackson. June 8.
Free Soil party originated.
Northwestern boundary fixed at 498.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen.
Taylor.
Matamoras taken, May 18.
New Tariff bill passed, July 28.
President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
"Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.
Gun-cotton invented.
Great fire in Louisville,
Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
Gen. Kenney takes passession of New Gen.

Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.

1846 Gen. Rearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25. Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen, Connor, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6,
Col. Domphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan

Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy. of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 2.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.

March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8. Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.

1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March, Oneida Community, New York, estab-

Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument Corner stone of Washington Monument
Laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United
States mint, Dec. S.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo,
held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huamantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Guyannes captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y.,
caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney,
and a system of government organized.

Great fire in St. Louis. Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman,
Nov. 23,
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
Fillbustering expeditions against Cuba
forbidden by the President.
Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance

advocate.

Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet. Mason and Dixon's line surveyed. Cholera visits the United States, severe at Circinnati and St. Louis. California Constitution formed at Mon-

at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution formed at Monterey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House,
New York.

1856 Treaty with England for a transit way
across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation
Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State,
Sept. 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
Visit of Jonny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
Dablgren invents the cast-fron gun.
Appearance of the great sea serpent.
Completion of Eric railroad.
Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid,
July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in

July 4. First Asylum for Idiots established in

First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco. Franklin Pierce elected President.

Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
Explorations for a transcontinental railway. Yellow fever in New York. Children's Aid Society, New York,

Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.

1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from bake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Cayne" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12, Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2, Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louislana purchase, May 24,
Massachusetts Aid Society send out gettlers to Kansas.
A. H. Reader, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kunsas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution. Oct. 23.
Hostilities between the Free and Slave

tion. Oct. 23.

Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.

Sloux Indians detested by Gen. Harney, Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch." steamer, "Water Completion of Niagara Suspension

Bridge, Court claims established. William Walker unsuccessfully invades

Court claims established.

William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.

Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea; brought to New London.

1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.

Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan.

Republican party formed.

Alden invents type-setting machine. Hock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.

Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.

Page makes first wood type by machinery.

President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of regovernment in Kansas an act of re-bellion. bellion.

Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner.

Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugarcane.
Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated,
Aug. 28.
The government purchases the "Resolute;"
refitted and presented to British Govern-

ment. om for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President. Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American ques-

Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.

Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. March 6,
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
Alden secures patent for condensed milk.
Great financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks
suspended, Oct. 14, 15,
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatterns; over 400 lives and \$2;

000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the creat religious revival throughout the country.

Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15. 1858 Dispute with England respecting the right Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, August.
Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.
Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.
Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.

in Illinois.

Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18.

Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.

Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.

First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.

Peruvians capture two American vessels.

Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.

lost
The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's
Island, occupied by United States
troops.
The Fenian organization perfected.
Treaty with Paraguay sigued, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
Drake bores first oil well at Titusville,
Pa Great storm in the Northern and South-

Great storm in the Northern and South-ern States.

Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.

Kansas Free State party frames a State constitution at Wyandotte.

Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.

Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

San Juan Island occupied by General Har-ney, July 9. San Juan Island occupied by General Har-ney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bng, Election of Republican officers in Kansas,

Appearance of the potation officers in Kansas, Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.

Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.

Treaty with Mexico signed.

Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.

Tour of the Prince of Wales.

Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.

Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.

1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.

Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.

Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sunter.

The Parrott gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.

1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.

Florida secedes, Jan. 10.

Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.

South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."

Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.

Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.

Texas secedes, Feb. 1.

Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.

Provisional Government of Confederate

ton, Feb. 4.

Provisional Government of Confederate States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.

4.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President,
Feb. S.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of
the United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, homharded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April
15.

Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.

Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.

Federal troops stacked in Baltimore, April 19.

Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union commander, April 20.

Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.

Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.

Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.

Covernment call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.

Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.

Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.

Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.

North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8,
East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from

Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from
New Orleans, July 7.
Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed,
Battle of Romney, Va., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June

Battle at Rich Mountain: Confederates. under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Contederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.

Maryana invaded by Stonewall Jackson,
July.

Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under
MoDowell, defeated; Union killed and
wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593
killed and wounded, July 21.

Gen. McGlellan assumes command of army
in Virginia and on the Potomac.

Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.

Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.

Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen.
Confederates defeated, Ang. 5.

Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200
men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McColloch,
Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel,

tack 24,000, under Gens. McColloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.

President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16.

Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.

Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.

Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.

Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.

Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13.

Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.

Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Molligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; Joss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.

Battle af Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.

Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."

brig "Perry."
Wilson Zonaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island. Oct. 9.

1861 Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass., Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of
Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.

Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.
Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.

Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29.
Gen. Scott resigns command of the army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him.

Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.

Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.

Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.

Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tyben Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.

Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.

Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.

Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.

Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

Battle of Blue Gan. Va. 10.

Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.
"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Rosnoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. Mc-Culloch killed, March S.
Confederate ram "Morrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March S.
"Monitor," U. S. iron-olad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.
Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union less, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing, March 13.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle of Fittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.
Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.
Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.
Fort Pulaski, Ga, surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 12.
Cen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.

Gen. Butler in command at a May I.
May I.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Sorrender of New Orleans to Commodore

Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.
Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the
Confederates, May 11.
Natches, Miss., surrenders to Commodore
Farragut, May 13.
Gen. Bunks defeated at Winchester, May
25.

Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 29.
Corinth evacuated, May 30.
Little Rock captured, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewed of battle of Fair Oaks; success of Unionists.
Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13.
Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19.

June 19: Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated,

Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4.

Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8.

Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.

President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.

Muffreesborough captured by Forrest, July 5.

Murreesborough captured by Forrest,
July 5.

Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.

Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.

Beath of Martin Van Buren, July 24.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9;
Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500
killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.

Raid of Phillips into Mississipi, Aug. 16.

Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.

Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope;
Confederates under Ewell and Jackson,
Aug. 27.

Aug. 27. en. Bragg invades Tennessee and Ken-

Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee und Kentucky.
Battle of Rettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, K7.,
Aug. 29.
Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
Second battle of Buil Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1.
Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting, by General Miles, Sept. 15.

15.

Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the
Confederates, Sept. 17.

Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Frice, Sept. 19.

Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Fedcrals, Sept. 22.

President Lincoln issues preliminary
Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.

Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens.
Rosecrans and Price; defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.

Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens.
Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil, Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12.
Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 20.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771.
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.
Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 25.
Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at Sea, off Dec. 26.
Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10. shaves in Southern States.

Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged S7,
Jan. 10.

U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas,
Jan. 11.

Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.

Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off
Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.

First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in
South Carolina, Jan. 25.

Act to provide a national curreacy becomes a law, Feb. 25.

Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf,
April I.

Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.

Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant,
May 1.

Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi
arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.

Arrest of C. L. Valandigham.

Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under
Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson
killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.

Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by
Gen. Grant, May 16.

Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of
Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.

Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.

Colored troops first brought into action
at Port Hudson, May 27.

Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.

Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June
14.

Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen.

Batlle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.

Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.

Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.

Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant-Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.

Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.

Riot in Boston, July 15.

Gen. Burnside occupies Knowille, Tenn., Sept. 3, Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Burnside captures Cumberland Gap,
Sept. 9.
Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into
Tennessee, destroying much Government
property, Oct. 2.
Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
First Fenian Congress held in the United
States. States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville,
Nov. 17.
Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.
Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29.
Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29.
Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. Amnesty, Dec. 8.

1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.

Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8.

Disaster to University

fire, Feb. 8.

Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.

Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen.

Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

General Grant made Lieutenant-General.

March 2.

A Free State government inaugurated in

Louisiana, March.

Admiral Porter's Red River expedition,

March 4.

Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commanderin-Chief of army of United States,

March 12; assumes command, March 17.

A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.

Arkansas votes to become a Free State,

March 16.

Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of

Kirby Smith, April 4.

New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.

Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled,

April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.

Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.

Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to

Confederates, April 20.

Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant,
in Virginia, in advance on Richmond,

May 3-11.

Battle of the Wilderness, May 5.

May 3-11. Battle of the Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals
Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Fathere of Butler to capture Drury's
Bluff, May 16.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
Fighting between Lee and Grant at the
North Anna, May 21-24.
Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union
victory. begins his march toward At-

Sattle of Daton, Ga., Say 25, Conservictory.

Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
Evacuation of Alltoona Pass, June 1.
Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3.
Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8.

Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.

1864 Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. 18.
Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and fails, June 22.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
Butler occupies Beep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kenesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.

Kenesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.
Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16.
Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.
Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22.
Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30.
Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
Farngut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.
Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.
Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoau, Sept. 19-22.
Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.
Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12.
Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a

Oct. 19.
Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut, Cush-

Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27, President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8. Sherman commences his "March to the Sca," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sca," Dec. 21, 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25. Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last Confederate Congress adjourns for the last

Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18.

Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.

Union forces, April 3.
Selma, Ala., captured with large stores,
April 5.
Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell
and Custis Lee, April 6.
Grant demands the surrender of the
Southern army, April 7.
Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
Mobile evacuated by the Confederates,
April 10.
Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson,
April 11. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. President issues order

April 11.
President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14. 14.
President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, VicePresident, takes oath of office as Presi-

dent.

Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20.

Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25.

Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.

Sherman, April 26.

1885 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville,
Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.
Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500
Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12.
Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc.,

Dec. 4.

Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the United States, Dec. 18.

Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, August.

Alabama declared ordinance of secession mill and void, Sept. 12.

South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.

Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25.

 Proclamation opening all ports in South-ern States, and ending blockade, June 23.
Execution of assassination conspirators,
Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.
Rebel Indian chiefs sign treaty of loyalty,
Sart 14

Rebel Indian chiefs sign freaty of hydroy,
Sept. 14.
Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.

1866 Death of Rufus Choate. Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill,
over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, May 29.
Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June S. ate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.

Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
Confacation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3.
Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13.
Southern States organized as military districts, January.
Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Technology.

Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.

Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.

Death of James Buchanan, June 1.

Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he domates \$500,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College,

Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.

Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.

Cornell University, at Ithaca, opened, September.

September. Election of Gen. Grant as President,

September.
Llection of Gen. Grant as President,
Nov. 3.

1869 Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
Death of Franklin Pierce, January.
Nolle prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Dayis, Feb. 6.

Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
Supreme Court. pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
Great peace jubilee at Roston, June 15-20.
French frontier cable laid, July 27.
Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday,"
Sept. 24.
Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.
1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
Death of Admiral David G. Farragut,
Aug. 14.
Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
The Nathau mander, New York, July 25.
Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.
Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.

1871 Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain.
Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000, Oct. 8.
The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the

Oct, 8.

The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.

Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.

The Credit Mobilior scandal.

1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.

Re-election of President Grant.

Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000,000, Nov. 9.

Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.

Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.

Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.

Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1, Epizootic throughout the United States.

National Granges organized.

Death of William H. Seward.

1873 Wreek of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1.

Modoc mussacre, death of General Camby, April 11.

April 1.

Modoc massacre, death of General Canby,
April 11.

Collax massacre, La., by White League,
April.
Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice,
May 7.

Beccher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn,
July.

The Salary Grab bill.
Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19.

Trial and conviction of William M.
Tweed, Nov. 22.
Schure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers
by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
Surrender of the "Virginius" to the
United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
Woman's Temperance Crusade.

Visit of Kenkiewa. Ever of Howeri

Woman's Temperance Crusade.
Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the
President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.

vember 7.
Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
Colorado admitted into the Union, Colorado admitted into the Union,
March 4.
Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
Military rule discontinued in the Sonthern
States.
Suspension of the California Bank, and
suicide of President Rajston.
Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
Grest fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
Foundering of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland,
Nov. 4

tween San Francisco and Portland,
Nov. 4.
Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
Escape of Tweed from the custody of the
sheriff, Dec. 4.
Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey.
Great inundation in Texas.
Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. Serious difficulties between Americans and Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.

Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.

Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.

Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.

Castle Garden, N. V., destroyed by fire, July 9.

July 9. Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain,

Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. S.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276
lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Pa., Dec. 6.
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
Close of the Indian War.
The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
Butherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
Blue Glass mania.
Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
Great railroad riots, East and West, July and August.

and August.

1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower
Mississippi.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
Fenians attempt a second invasion of
Canada, May 29.

1878 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.

The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Righam Young, Aug. 23.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquiske shocks in New England and Middle States.

Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress.
Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
Development of the telephone and phonograph.

Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.

July.
Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress,
Vellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since
1862—Dec. 17.
Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted,
May 2

Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted,
May 2.
Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 34.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and
Missouri, May 20.
Bill to erect a monument on site of
Washington's birthplace, passes both
Houses, June 10.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great
loss of property and life, June 12.
Disustrous storms east and west, July,
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
James Russell Lowell made Minister to
England.
Fall elections favor Republicans.
1880 Death of Frank Leelie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire,
Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of
Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Island Sound destroys
the steamers "Narragansett" and
"Stonington."
Centennial celebration of the capture of
Andre, Sept. 23.
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago
Republican Convention, June 9. Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
At the General Election, the Republican
candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed,
March 2.
Steamer "Corwin" sails for the Archic regions in search of the "Jeannette,"
March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June
20.
Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.

20.
Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York collectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed,

Commercial treaty with China signed,
May 5.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for
damage done to American fisheries in
Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by
Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon,
N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland,
Sept. 26.
Vice President Arthur becomes President,
Sept. 26.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov.
14.

Special session of the Schales, eds. 10.

The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov.

14.

News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.

Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.

Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4.

Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.

Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.

Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.

Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.

Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.

Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8, Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.

Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59 persons drowned, July 4.

River and Harbor bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.

Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.

expedition.

Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury.

Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting
Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as
to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and
Vail

Vall.
Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron,
100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration

Utah Commission completes registration of voters, September.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.

1883 Civil Service Reform Bill passes the House, Jan. 4.

Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.

Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee; 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.

Creat flood in Ohio River; 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.

Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.

Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.

Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71,
March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives
lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia,
April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension
Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both
Houses, July 16.
Steamer "Proteus" of the Greely Relief
Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's
Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn.,
many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened,
Sept. 8.

Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, de-clared unconstitutional by U. S. Su-preme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan suc-ceeding.

receding.

Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.

Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.

Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.

Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 48th Congress organized

1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law,
Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions at the
House landatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the
constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.

constitutionality of Legal Tender Act. March 3.

Mevican War pension bill passes House March 3.

March 3.

The Senate ratifles commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.

Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.

Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.

Great panic in Wall street; billure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.

Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.

President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.

July 2.

Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.

The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine. Nov. 4.

against 182 for James G. Blaine. Nov. 4.

Dening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.

1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 8.

Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tailest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.

Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.

Insuguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.

New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16. Trenty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.

The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.

Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 68, July 23.

Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 3.

Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 68, Nov. 25.

185 The Presidential succession act signed, Jun. 19.

Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.

400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob. Feb. 9.

Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.

Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate.

aged 61, Feb. 9. Blaic Educational Bill passes the Senate,

aged 61, Feb. 9.

Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.

Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.

Chicago Anarchist riot; 8 police 'tilled and 61 wonded, May 4.

Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.

President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.

Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.

Mortison Tariff Bill defeated, June 17.

House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws, June 7.

Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.

Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.

The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.

Chicago anarchists, to the number of 8, tound guilty of murder, Aug. 20.

Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying 55,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.

Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.

Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.

Bill to regulate the counting of electoral

Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.

Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.

Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.

Interstate Commerce Bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation Bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed March 19.

Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.

Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopts a constitution, July 1.

Defeat of the Soutch outler "Thistle" by the American "Volunteer" in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.

President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.

Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah ns a State, Oct. 8.

United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.

Governor Ogleeby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.

Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.

Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8.

1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa: 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.

Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.

Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 16.

Strike of engineers and fremen on the C. B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 9.

Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.

Knights of Labor appeals to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.

Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.

Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 22.

Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, Conf

Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.

tice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity, after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Licut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6,
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 18.
The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.

1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August

Major-Gen. John M. Senonela appointed to the command of the army, August 14.

U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.

President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation Act. August 23.

Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.

Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.

September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.

U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibit ry Law," Oct. 22.

The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.

Lord Sackville West, British Mimister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.

National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.

Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.

U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republican, Dec. 12.

Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jun. 9.

Ningara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.

Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.

The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by

1889

The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.

Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.

Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.;
5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed,
May 31.

May 31.

Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.

International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.

North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.

Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6. 1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.

La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.

Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.

Act approved providing for the World's

Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.

lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. ne McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.

Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.

28.
Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.

International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.

Washington, Jan. 7.

1891 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.

Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.

Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.

Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.

Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.

The enlistment of Indians in the U. S army authorized, March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Anthors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Greend broken for the Grant Momment, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.

"The Pengle's Party" formed at Cin-

April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.

"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.

Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.

Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.

The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.

Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.

First shipment of block tin from Callfornia mines, June 15.

International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.

Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.

Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.

\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.

Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.

Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.

The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 56. 18h. Sm., Aug. 5.

Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.

Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.

Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.

Dedication of Pope Leo XIII, statue, pre-

22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.

nmercial treaty with Germany con-Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.

Shoshome and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.

U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.

Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.

hegun in the U. S. Supreme Court,
Nov. 9.
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia,
chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks
out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester,
Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the
President, recommending financial aid
to the World's Columbian Exhibition,
Feb. 24.

Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.

The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.

Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.

French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.

The Silver bill shelved, March 28.

The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.

Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.

Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.

Revenue steamers ordered to Behring

April 15.

Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lavs Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.

Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into May 17.

Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.

James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held,
June 7.

Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, Democratic National Convention
June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson

June 21.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.

Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.

Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.

June 27.

Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.

Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.

People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.

Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.

National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.

Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.

Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.

Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.

The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.

H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.

George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.

Inman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.

Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.

Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.

Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.

International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.

Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.

1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.

The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05 ¼, Aug. 31.

Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.

Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13 ¾, Aug. 31.

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Peath of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.

Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.

Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.

Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.

Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.

Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.

Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.

Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07 ½, Nov. 23.

Death of Jay Gould

Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec.

Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.

1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.

17.

Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.

Death of James G. Blaine, statesman,
Jan. 27.

Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed,
Feb. 8.

Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas,
Feb. 21-25.

Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.

Inauguration of President Cleveland,
March 4.

Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris,
France, April 10.

President Cleveland opens World's Fair
at Chinese Exclusion Act goes into ef-Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.

Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28.

Extra session of Congress called June 30.

Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.

Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.

Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.

Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.

World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act. of 1890, Nov. 1.

New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.

Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.

U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.

Death of George W. Childs, philanthro-

bama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb.
2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.
136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.

177 buildings burned by fire at Boston,
May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000
miles of railroad, June 25.
Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and
near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American marines landed at Sooul
Corea, July 27.
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized,
Aug. 9.

Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.

Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the
Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.,

1895 Famons Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Space protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for

1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began,

1902 Great anthractic coat-miner strike began,
May.
1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec.
30, 600 lives lost.
Panama Canal property bought by U. S.,
Feb. 16.
1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President,
Nov. 6.

1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City
to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles,
Jan. 15.

1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April
18-20.

1907 Great financial depression, Oct.
1908 Bovertown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives
lost, January.
Wm. H. Tatt elected President, Nov. 3.
1909 Discovery of North Pole by Commodore
Peary.
Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug.
5.

5.
1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley;
over 200,000 people rendered homeless.

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